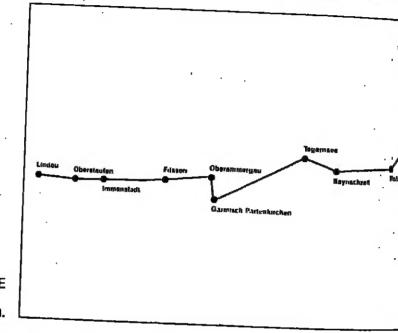
Routes to tour in Germany The German Tribune

The German Alpine Route

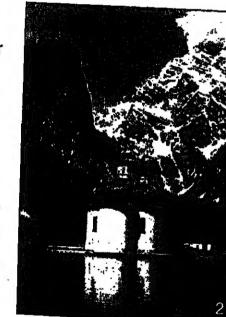
German roads will get you there - so why not try the Alpine foothills with their impressive view of the Alps in silhouette? The route we recommend is 290 miles long. From it; at altitudes of up to 3,300 ft, you can see well into the mountains. In Germany's deep south viewpoints everywhere beckon you to stop and look. From Lindau on Lake Constance you pass through the western Aligau plateau to the Allgau uplands and the Berchiesgaden region. Spas and mountain villages off the beaten track are easily reached via side roads. Winter sports resorts such as Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest peak, or Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann must not be missed. Nor must Neuschwanstein, with its fairytale castle, or Oberammergau, home of the world-famous Passion Play. Visit Germany and let the



- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle











hat the Russians hope ogain by walking out the American government

or American public opinion is surprised by the Soviet delegawalk out from the Geneva missile

4 December 1983

ngton has from the outset acdas genuine the Soviet threats that eployment of medium-range US in Europe would mark the end urrent round of talks.

the US government continues to on the assumption that adjournof the Geneva INF missile talks lanned long in advance by the Soion as a firm feature of Russian

aim was to intimidute as much of m European public opinion as le, to foment fear and uncertainty, bject Nato to increasing political ndue to domestic disputes and to ge the gradual decoupling of Europe from Nato and the At-

his view of the situation is one reathy the Reagan administration took porary breakdown of the Geneva xiremely calmly.

ding members of the US govern-

IN THIS ISSUE

F. Kennady: the pieces vent to create a ient and a legend

UNICATIONS elite TV; swamping the with pictures

ourtroom-shooting drama, ood ways to make money

cannot, for propaganda rea-

ince and for all. overnment officials note that the has yet to seek a pretext for en-Start talks on strategic arms re-

ere have been official expressions et in Washington that the INF have been interrupted, but apart such comments there is a feeling whost of relief that an increasingly that and fruitless debate has been fried, forcing both sides to pause lought.

Americans are well aware, how that the Soviet diplomatic ploy in the sould height a relief within

could heighten tension within further.

has been no substantial change alted States and Soviet Union fince the INF talks began two

Page 2: Quest for disarmament goes on; A tactical ploy in staggering deployment; East Bloc hits back with new weapons, Page 3: Debate sharpens up party diffe

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Page 4: The reasoning behind the strategy behind the missiles deployment,

rences; Bundestag vote signal for big

The Americans continue to say there must, if medium-range missiles cannot be banned entirely from Europe, be approximate parity in missile strength.

The Russians demand equal reductions by both sides, which would to all intents and purposes force Nato to dispense with medium-range missiles in Europe while allowing the Soviet Union to retain its existing superiority.

Yet this Soviet superiority has already begun to undermine the political potential for resistance of part of Western European public opinion, at least as seen from Washington.

America, and by no means merely the US government, is increasingly playing special attention in this context to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Despite the line taken by the current Bonn government the Federal Republic is felt to be increasingly susceptible to both intimidation bids by and friendly gestures from Moscow.

The American media paid at least as much attention to the Cologne SPD conference decision against missile deployment as they did to the Bonn Bundestug's majority decision in favour of Nato

In Britain, America's longstanding ally, the Opposition Labour Party has Continued on page 3

German scientist in space

Space Agency (ESA).

The first West European astronaut in space. West German physicist Ulf Merbold,

42, (foreground) floating in the Spacelab on board the space shuttle, Columbia

Merbold is one of two scientists in the team. He and Byron Lichtenberg, 35, an

American bid-medical engineer, are monitoring about 70 experiments over their

nine days in space. Spacelab was built in West Germany for the European



Collapse of missiles negotiations dominates Paris-Bonn talks

Two crises dominated the Franco-German talks in Bonn.

One was the breakdown of the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. The other was the imminent financial collapse of the European Community.

M. Mitterrand and the Bonn Chancellor, Herr Kohl, both regretted the statement by Mr Andropov but were confident Euromissiles would reappear on the agenda in Geneva and elsewhere.

Increasing importance is likely to be attached to the conference on security and disarmament in Europe that is due to begin on 17 January in Stockholm.

It is sad to recall that the European Defence Community failed to get going

1500年8月17日 1500年16日 1500年16日 DER TAGES SPIEGEL

in the early 1950s because of French ob-

If it had been set up, Europe's security interests today would have commanded much greater importance between the superpowers. .,

European hopes were disappointed and subsequently concentrated on economic integration, but it too has now reached a critical stage: ""

The time has irrevocably come for a realignment of EEC contributions, the containment of agricultural expenditure. a final decision on when Soain and Portugal are to join the European Community and ah Increase in Community

As the interests of individual member-countries are affected in different ways, a solution can only be arrived at by means of a compromise.

One such package deal settlement of a all these problems was the Stuttgart package, so called after the venue of last June's EEC summit.

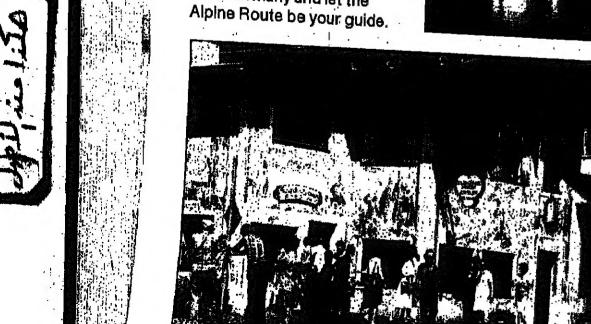
Cutting back the cost of the Common blom because French farmers are afraid of being hit; and the standard and the way

They are worried about suffering financial losses when Spain and Portugal join the Common Market too.

The meeting between Herr Kohl and M. Mitterrand failed to resolve all the differences, so further expert talks are planned in preparation for the December Athens EEC summit.

The European Community has reached a turning point at which it needs a fresh European stimulus toward further development. The first of the con-

Oer Tagespiegel, 26 November 1983)





WORLD AFFAIRS

Geneva fails but quest for disarmament goes on

Both sides are of course to blame for—to advocate a demonstration of joint de-the collapse of the Geneva INF termination on Europe's part in this

Both the Americans and the Russians were far too late in deciding on specific rapprochement moves, although Moscow alone is to blame for the unnecessary breakdown.

The Bundestag majority in favour of missile deployment merely reaffirmed a Nato decision that had been a known fact for years.

There were cogent reasons for how the voting went in Bonn. The balance of power was at stake, and it is the sine qua non of any negotiated settlement. So was transatlantic trust.

Conversely, the many Social Democrats who voted against deployment did so to give political expression to a justified anxiety about the basis of security policy in Western public opinion.

In both cases it would be wrong to apportion blame. Everyone agrees that the quest for disarmament must continue. There is no way in which a stable balance of power can otherwise be ensured in the long term.

Defence capacity and success-orientated negotiations on arms control and disarmament have been equally important features of Nato policy since the 1969 Harmel Report. They still are.

They form part of a concept on which the Europeans insisted at the time, but the Soviet SS-20 and the US need to modernise have upset the balance to the detriment of detente as the target.

The time has now come to restore the balance. As in 1969, it will be an important task for the Europeans at the annual autumn round of Nato talks.

Bonn at all events plans to insist on readiness to keep up the political dialogue and the wide range of cooperation with the East being clearly expressed by the North Atlantic Council:

At the EEC summit in Athens it plans

Bonn will also be advocating a clear course on negotiations when US Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in the German capital for talks on 6 December.

Mr Andropov's statement following the Soviet walk-out at Geneva has changed the framework conditions for the worse, but there are still enough rounds of talks still operative at which constructive work can be done.

The Start strategic arms reduction talks are continuing for the time being, and they are by no means a no-hoper, always assuming they don't get dragged into the vortex of the INF debacle.

The Vienna MBFR talks on mutual balanced force reductions in Central Europe, now in their 11th year, will whatever happens resume after the Christmas recess.

The Geneva disarmament talks are fairly close to reaching agreement on a ban on chemical weapons, while in Stockholm a European disarmament conference is to be launched on 17 Ja-

It is planned as working its way from security and confidence-building measures to specific disarmament moves in

The Stockholm conference in particular will show how keen East and West are on keeping up the dialogue between

The Bonn government plans a spate of diplomatic activity beforehand. It included the talks held in East Berlin by Dr Friedrich Ruth, Bonn's disarmament delegate, and his encounters with other East Bloc experts.

Foreign Minister Genscher will be welcoming his Hungarian and Rumanian opposite numbers to Bonn in the New Year. Further meetings at Ministerial level are planned.

In Vienna the next meeting between Herr Genscher and Mr Gromyko has been mooted. But the crucial stimulus for successful negotiations must come from the superpowers themselves.

The only promising way of providing it is for them to resume their direct dialogue at high, not to say the highest, le-

Herr Genscher has suggested a meeting of Foreign Ministers in Stockholm to start the European disarmament confe-

That would provide an opportunity of holding the talks between Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko that were cancelled last

The talks between the US and Soviet Foreign Ministers were envisaged as a precursor to a superpower summit meetng. A meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Andropov is more urgently needed

That is what Herr Genscher mainly means when he says that the Stockholm conference could lend a stimulus to the resumption of negotiations on mediumrange missiles.

Moscow's claim to a monopoly, expressed in terms of the Soviet demand for consideration of British and French nuclear systems, remains the crucial threshold to a solution.

The SPD's rejection of missile deployment may not have called into question the consensus on foreign and security policy shared by the conventional Bundestag parties.

But if it didn't, there is every reason for the Social Democrats to return to the same end of the rope as the coalition majority.

SPD views on strengthening conventional Nato defences would never be feasible without specific results in arms control and disarmament.

The coalition would do well to honour and take at face value the SPD's commitment to the foundations of common policy, such as Nato, Europe, the Bundeswehr and critical friendship with the USA.

This national consensus will then be even surer to outlive the dispute over the deployment decision.

> Wolf J. Bell (General-Anzeiger Bunn, 26 November 1983)

being deployed by the USSR. The Soviet propaganda machine has

many, will be made all the worse by the deployment of fresh Soviet missiles in

can missiles applies in equal measure to the Soviet ones.

Public opinion in the East Bloc countries will be hard to convince that US missiles make a nuclear war more probable, whereas Soviet missiles serve the

the ones where the new missiles are to be deployed, have had to accept the military decision.

the West has been through politically in connection with the missile modernisation decision may yet lie ahead for the

clear arms policy the Soviet Union has made people in the East more sensi. .. dangerous on America's part. would have decried as unreasonable and

Peter Seidlitz (Kieler Nachrichten, 24 November [983) A tactical place Bundestag decision in favour of Reploying the new American missi-in Germany has put an end to years

in stagger that mattered was made he Nato Council in 12 December

For technical reasons, or not be without Bundestag approval to imtagon says, nine months a furnithment the deployment part of the before the next round of the furnet decision after the failure of range missile deployment in the furney arms control talks.

Europe.

Washington is still consider the road is now clear for the statio-man and Italian proposals to the only reason why the announce this intermission of faith deployment debate marks the the opportunity of negotializate staning of a new phase. The many the superpowers it entails. According to the Washington & several new security and domestic

government officials have fall, my perspectives. For one thing, it is now clear where Deliberations by the Brusshe to party stands. The SPD has formally group, led by the No. 3 manual topleted the about-turn from appro-Department, Richard S. But at a lo rejecting the deployment — included in a report to Nuclearthing that had been a tacitly estab-Ministers in December.

The battery of nine Penhing ped to Germany after the Bonk the extent to which the common tag decision in favour of miss found of the SPD/FDP coalition on ployment will be operationally surely had already been eroded when

Government officials at or professed to be not clear whether Soviet Union was to walk out of Russian walk-out neva talks when the Pershingson vered or when they were taknig Continued from page 1

But they were keenly debring mbeen able to commit itself to unilather it would be better to come talauclear disarmament without being two rounds of missile talks is comissed as soft.

Or maybe it would be bettern rathington have long ceased to feel them separate and wait for the large that the Opposition SPD in Ger-INF and Start, next year. to return to the conference table. Fury is as firmly committed to Nato as

Most experts are reliably upon the seeming composure with which be in favour of separation because US government has registered the in the preparations for the line of the talks cannot hide ken by the US delegation at the befact that the US-Soviet dialogue has some weaker again at a crucial point. own weaker again at a crucial point. There is little consolation to be gained

The remaining Pershing 2s of The cautious rapprochement between supplied at intervals of several superpowers only got going early over a two-year period becaus with year; the latest Russian move has

The full complement of cruisers there are no facts yet to support the will not be in position until 1981.

Ideas of putting this staggered to be conference table in Geneva in the conference table in the conference table in the conference table ced back in the days of the Canta Besides, it is fairly clear in Washing-

The pundits who have always to the moment on the furthat the Russians would not the furcourse of events.

Seriously until the first missiles are bloscow might not want to resume the

position in the West are now less at all, given that the possible poliintermission concept.

The Soviet exodus from the organistic distintegration of Nato is greater talks doesn't worry them. The solution of Nato is greater talks doesn't worry them. The solution must be military risk run as a result of will be back, they hopefully chim but the risk of Russian lack of interest

this count is felt to be fairly slight. The final Soviet proposals before the Che German Cribuit

Caeva talks broke down have created the impression in Washington that the O-2000 Hamburg 78. Tel: 22 85 1, Tales: 25 108 to 108 t

Medium-range missile deployment by hato as now begun is scheduled to take Mac oven a five-year period, so the maians might yet decide to negotiate in a mutual reduction after all.

bis gratifying turn of events would, vet, presuppose that there is no ses public unrest in Western Europe.

Klaus Arnsperger (Süddentsche Zeitung, 25 November 1983)

M HOME AFFAIRS

Missiles debate sharpens up party differences

DER TAGES SPIEGEL

the Schmidt-Genscher government collansed has become obvious.

FDP MP Helmut Schäfer, who once opposed the change of coalition partners, now says that many then misunderstood Genscher. It was obvious now that Genscher was right.

In this respect, the CDU/CSU/FDP coalition has been strengthened still further by the deployment debate.

The SPD's position has also improved. After leaving former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the lurch, the party has come out of the twilight and is now unified.

The Social Democrats have become a genuine alternative to the coalition parties, though they still have to clarify their stance, especially towards Nato.

This can only be welcomed because it wil make it easier for voters to decide in future. If the SPD had done this before the general election in March, we would today be able to say with even more certainty that the electorate at the time voted in favour of the two-track Nato deci-

But the SPD will have to pay the price for its clear stand. Helmut Schmidt, a lone fighter now, left no doubt that he will continue to speak up. What he will say will be ammunition for the SPD's political opponents, whether he likes it or not...

Moreover, the Schmidt school of thought within the SPD is probably not as weak as it seemed in the Bundestag

Unless the party makes a point of accommodating dissenters, he could still rally considerable support.

The insights interms of security policy that have come from the deployment debate are even more important.

Moscow will now have to come to terms with the fact that its hope of stopping or delaying the deployment with the help of the peace movement and pacifists was illusory.

The Kremlin will have to re-draft its

Many Moscow watchers predict that the politicians in the Politburo will gain the upper hand over the military whom they will force to go along with a more accommodating course. In any event, Moscow now knows where it stands with the West.

There was hope throughout the Bun-

destag debate that the start of the deployment would not spell the end of the Geneva talks.

The debate also made it clear that the Bonn government is not prepared to forgo the security concept on which the two-track decision was based. It intends to follow through realistically and stick to the tenet that the ultimate goal of an arms buildup is to bring about an arms reduction.

Since it has become obvious that still non-existent Western missiles are usuless in making Moscow reduce its arsenal, the idea now is to achieve this by actually deploying the new systems.

The five years it will take before all the missiles are in place will provide scope for talks on a balanced arms limitation on the lowest possible level.

The debate has also demonstrated a qualitative change in security policy. Arms debates have turned into disarmament debates.

Desence Minister Manfred Wörner: "The key to peace lies in the political sector." It is a combination of equal security and confidence building.

There is a definite chance that this will be realised in the East was well. As Helmut Schmidt put it, the more the nuclear buildup progresses the more people close ranks.

Peace movements in East and West have made politicians think and curbed the influence of the military.

The dominant mood in the debate was hope, overshadowing angst.

This is the most important asset in the generally positive balance sheet of the Heinzgünter Klein

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 November 1983)

Both superpowers have demonstrated credibility by delivering on their threats or promises. The USA began bringing Pershing 2

parts to this country the day after the Bundestug approved deployment. And the Soviets walked out of the Geneva arms control talks, as they had

threatened to do if the missiles were deployed. The arms race is on again. But the last word has not yet been spoken, and no-one knows whether the

talking is really over. The words announcing the end of the Geneva negotiations have been conflicting or at least open to interpretation.

Words like "not be continued," "ended," "broken off," and "suspended" have been used. Messages on the issue may have been

deliberately kept vague because the Soviets are rejuctant to shut the door. It is, however, a fact that the arsenal will not be reduced. It will be built up

Some political changes are also becoming visible. The bleak view in the East Bloc media had been anticipated.

The more interesting and disquieting initial responses to the Bundestag's green light for deployment can be found tern newspapers - and few of them are jubilant.

One exception is the French daily Le Quotidien de Paris which writes: "The vhole of Europa should rejoice." Many commentators regard the Bun-

destag vote as a new danger for the West, They interpret the Opposition's vote against as a tendency towards a "national-neutralistic adventure" by Germany. "Has pacifism injected a new irratio-

nal component into German politics?" asks Les Demieres Nouvelles d'Alsace. One of the answers reads: "The German sickness remains a timely issue." (Les Echos). Les an estre d' de les te

Other newspapers see things more in

Bundestag vote signal for big powers to act

perspective and some even show understanding for the "widespread despondency over the fact that the nuclear arms race has been stepped up." (The Guar-

There is also understanding for the concern that the deployment of the new missiles "could restrict a future conflict to European territory." (The Times).

The extent to which relief over the Bundestag vote goes hand-in-hand with massive fears is most clearly expressed by the French commentator who now sees West Germany placed in the role of a "privileged" Nato partner. Germany, he writes, "has assumed an unprecedented nuclear responsibility because the new missiles can reach the Soviet Union from German territory." He asks: "Have the Germans come of age in military terms?" (Liberation).

The Western media pay little attention to the fact that most of the against new missiles is also directed against the Soviet overkill potential.

The fact that the SPD stressed at its Cologne party congress that it was firmly committed to the Western Alliance as the only guarantor of Germany's security has made virtually no impression.

This is not surprising because even the Bonn government acts as if the Social Democrats, along with the Greens, were demanding that Nato be dissolved.

By the same token, the SPD will fuel mistrust in the East Bloc'of it continues to couple its rejection of the deployment with inferences that the Bonn govern ment is obsessed with new missiles.

Is it so hard to see that this political tug-of-war at home must harm this country interms of foreign policy?

British Gallup polls show that 48 per cent'of the respondents in both Britain and West Germany reject deployment. The figure for Italy is 61 per cent.

The fact that the Western media do not conclude from this that the British and the Italians are also headed for a "national-neutralistic adventure" can only be noted with bitter resignation.

What is more important is the fact that the Bonh government now has every reason to seek broad acceptance of the Bundestag's approval of the deployment. The voters are probably not as undivided on this issue as the coalition's MPs. " · I

But even if the Bundestag decision had been made against the wish of the majority of the people, the answer still cannot be an extra-parliamentary opposition, as urged by the Greens.

This would not only create civil-warlike conditions in this country; it would also make Bonn's foreign policy position untenable. What nobody could possibly have wi-

shed for has become a fact: the nuclear arsenal is being boosted and the buildup is taking place on German territory." "If ever there was a time for government and opposition to pull in the same direction this is it. But this means that both have to face facts.

The fact that Germany is seking ways and means to overcome the deadly nuclear deterrent strategy does not mean that it is unreliable.

The search is simply due to the special situation of a divided country whose interests don't coincide with those of either of the superpowers.

One of the most important tasks for both the government and the opposition is to make this clear abroad.

Hans Werner Kettenbach (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 November 1983)



Missile deployment in the West is to be followed by East Bloc "counter-measures," the Kremlin has announced. SS-21s are to be deployed in the GDR and Czechoslovakia....

The SS-21 is a tactical-strategic shortrange missile with a nuclear warhead. Some have already been installed in the countries concerned.

The decision on missile counter-modernisation by the East was reached several weeks ago by Warsaw Pact military leaders as requested by the Soviet-Soviet leader Mr Andropov and his

Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, outlined the political need for the move as Moscow saw it. The East, Bloc allies of the Soviet Union had already given their approval.

They will not have done so lightly. There has naturally been no public discussion of the pros and cons of stationing the missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia,

Party newspapers in the Soviet Union and the countries concerned were uniformly in fayour of the move.

No-one in the East Bloc can dare. what is a matter of course in the West (where it is encouraged by the Soviet Union): calling military and political decisions into question.

But there are a number of signs that

East Bloc hits back with new weapons

leading politicians in the East Bloc countries are none too happy with the

decision they have reached. Western diplomatic sources in Moscow note a number of specific pointers. The Rumanian leader, Mr Ceausescu, for instance, has criticised both the US deployment plans and, directly, the So-

In the Czechoslovak National Asse bly in Prague views were voiced that ran counter to the declared Soviet viewpoint in favouring carrying on negotiations with the West even after missile deployment and not breaking off the Ge-

neva talks. Little imagination is needed to fancy that the GDR leaders too, while accepting the deployment of new Soviet nuclear missiles on military grounds, have found the idea a political headache. The Moscow-led campaign against

the nuclear arms build-up in the West Many GDR and Czech citizens will be

uneasy not only about US missiles but also about the extra missiles that are

unwittingly supplied arguments and fo-

mented anxiety on this score. The nuclear clash, which as Moscow sees it would mainly take place in Ger-

the GDR. What can be said against the Ameri-

sole purpose of preserving peace. The Warsaw Pact countries, especially

But it wasn't a popular one, and what

The East must go ahead with a nu-

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBLE point published in deoperation with the edicini she fit ing newspapers of the Federal Republic if they are complete translations of the original set.

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Yet Berlin was ever-present in the minds of planners in Washington, In

consideration of Berlin as the first pos-

sible target of Soviet retaliation President Kennedy opted for a naval block-

He preferred a relatively limited mea-

sure in response to Mr Khrushchev's

deployment of medium-range Soviet

missiles in Cuba. The Kremlin chose to

In the wake of the Cuban crisis, in

which the superpowers turned back just

in time from the brink of a nuclear

abyss, Kennedy's greatest, if short-lived,

He embarked on detente, an aim that

currently seems so distant again. On 10

June 1963 he made a speech at the Ame-

rican University in Washington D.C.

announcing that talks would soon be

held in Moscow on ending nuclear tests.

calm that has descended on the Cold

War. On 5 August 1963 the test ban trea-

President Kennedy felt it was the

most important achievement, historical-

y speaking, of his term in office. Prime

Minister Nehru of India referred to it as

Kennedy quoted the old Chinese pro-

verb of the first step on a journey of

1.000 miles: 1.000 miles to genuine de-

Khrushchev also had a Chinese quo-

a turning point in world affairs.

tente that have yet to be covered.

ty (banning all but underground tests)

He saw an opportunity of using the

beat a strategic retreat from the Carib-

ade of Cuba.

period began.

was signed.

E DEFENCE

The reasoning behind the strategy behind the missiles deployment

Stiddentsche Zeffung

The Bundestag has voted to accept the new American missiles. There are no more obstacles to deployment.

The headquarters of the US 56th Field Artillery Brigade is a hive of activity. The combat alert site in the woods between Mutlangen and Schwäbisch-Gmund is being prepared to house the first nine Pershing 2s.

The Pershing 2 is the crux of the missile modernisation dispute in Germany. Some regard it as a necessary response to the Soviet \$S-20 build-up.

Others say it is part of a US strategy of nuclear warfare in Europe and a weapon system that will bring the world much nearer the brink of nuclear war.

Both sides base their views on the technical features of the missile and the corresponding uses to which it can be

Its supporters say it will make Nato strategy more credible.

Opponents say deployment is the start of a new strategy hailing from Washington, and based on a belief that nuclear war can be waged and won.

The basic idea of Nato strategy is apparent from its name: the flexible response strategy. Its aim is to be able to respond suitably to any conceivable kind of attack.

But the aggressor must be kept guessing what Nato's response would be in any given situation. This, strategic planners hope, will have a twofold effect.

First, the aggressor would be unable to predict Western counter-measures. Second, he must realise that because the West might use nuclear weapons he is sure to be hit harder in return if he is first to attack.

In terms of the logic of flexible response Nato needs a full range of weapons and military options to use in response to any conceivable form of at-

The existing Nato range (excluding France) comprises conventional forces, short- and medium-range nuclear weapons stationed in Europe and, finally, the strategic nuclear potential of Britain and, above all, the United States.

. If, the argument runs, a gap were to open up in the range of weapons available, a flexible and suitable response would no longer be possible,

Nato would either have to move up to the next highest level, a world war in the case of nuclear weapons, or to remain on the lower level and clearly signalise to the aggressor the limits of the risk he

So those who argue that the Pershing 2 is necessary in terms of military strategy because in closes a gap in the spectrum of escalation are arguing along these lines.

This brings us logically to a further argument advanced by supporters of stationing. In terms of the ladder of escalation medium-range missiles forge a link in Nato strategy between conventional defence and strategic potential...

As the Bonn defence white paper published just over a month ago puts its

"In the nuclear sector the effectiveness of the deterrent role of US nuclear stationing of US nuclear weapons of varying range in Europe.

"The link with the strategic level is mainly established by weapons in Europe that are capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union."

These two arguments of military policy apply in principle to other medium-range nuclear weapons too.

A third argument heard at Nato headquarters in Brussels, for instance, relates strictly to the Pershing 2 and brings us back from the abstract level of nuclear theory to specific thought about a possible war.

The Pershing 2 is suited by virtue of its target accuracy and its warhead's ability to bore deep into the earth, for destroying underground bunker targets.

It is not a matter of the headquarters of the Soviet political leaders. The missile has a range of 1,800km, which means that from bases in Germany it cannot reach Moscow.

But the command centres of major Soviet army units (army groups, known in Soviet military parlance as fronts)

In the event of a Soviet attack a strike at these Soviet operational headquarters is clearly being considered as a realistic option by Nato in Brussels.

The aim is to knock out the leadership of attacking tank units, at least in the

Other important Pershing targets are airfields, traffic junctions, river crossings and railway sidings where a large number of soldiers and a large amount of equipment will be concentrated at a given time.

The speed and target accuracy of the missile determine plans for its possible use withing the framework of Nato's nuclear operations plan.

Nato dilemma

This kind of target planning reveals a fundamental dilemma of Nato strategy. It is that nuclear weapons in Europe are viewed not only as political weapons aimed at impressing on a possible opponent the West's readiness and the risk of escalation and thereby achieving a deterrent effect.

The use of nuclear weapons is also intended "to support forward defence against an enemy offensive," as one of the concept's best-informed interpreters, political scientist Peter Stratmann, puts

It would do so either in the form of first use by the West or in response to corresponding moves by the other side might otherwise lead to a swift collapse of Naio's forward defence,

This military role of nuclear weapons in Europe might, if war were to be waged and strategic theory were to be put into military practice, be responsible for nuclear devastation of the Federal Republic.

If the aggressor were not to believe these nuclear weapons were deployed solely to fulfill the political purpose of checking escalation and preferred to see them first and foremost as weapons aimed at his attack capacity, he would

potential for Europe is ensured by the be keen to eliminate them as soon as

If the Warsaw Pact takes the point of the flexible response, Pershing 2 should genuinely boost the deterrent effect. If not, the missile will, to say the least, not contribute toward stabilisation in any conceivable crisis; let alone war.

One popular line of argument against the Pershing 2 in the peace movement is constantly reiterated by a majority of Green MPs in the Bonn Bundestag.

In the United States, to quote Petra Kelly of the Greens, there is said to be a "tendency toward the first-strike strat-

The Pershing 2, says fellow-MP and former Bundeswehr general Gert Bustian, serves the purpose of puralysing the enemy's military and political leadership in a surprise strike.

The Soviet Union will then, in the next stage of the operation, be disarmed in nuclear terms by means of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

As part of the transition from a deterrent to a warfare strategy the Pershing, he argues, has such a key role to play in the new concept that the United States can on no account afford to dispense

This argument is not accepted by experts holding such different views as Defence Minister Manfred Wörner and peace research scientist Alfred Mech-

They say the Porshing 2, with its range of 1,800km, can reach neither Moscow nor more than 10 per cent of the Soviet missile arsenal. The 108 Pershing 2s intended for de-

ployment in Europe are not enough to strike a crucial blow at or paralyse the Soviet leadership. Besides, the United States, it is noted,

has offered to limit the number of Pershing 2s deployed to a mere handful at the Geneva talks.

· "It is absolutely clear," says Mechtersheimer, "that the 108 Pershing 2s do not make up a first use potential. But the crucial point is that so-called missile modernisation is none the less dangerous for that."

He works on the assumption that the Perhsing 2 is a danger by virtue of its character as a first-use weapon.

The Nato doctrine is to use nuclear weapons at an early stage in hostilities, and in the Pershing's case Nato is forced to use them at a very early stage.

"The Pershing as a land-based missile is very vulnerable," he says, "and its limited mobility in no way changes this state of affairs."

For the Soviet Union the Pershing is particularly menacing on account of its military usability. For Nato the choice is one of "use them or lose them

"This diabolical mechanism," says Mechtersheimer, "has something of the nature of an automatic detonator."

Those who fear the Pershing 2 as a first-use weapon are worried by what they feel is a change in US conceptional thinking. So are those who are critical of the missile because they rate it a too dangerous first-use weapon,

This change in US thinking is said to be demonstrated by documents such as the new 100/5 field regulations and defence guidelines for 1984 to 1988, in both of which nuclear weapons are assigned a role in the concept of warfare.

The Pershing PERSPECTIVE Design: two-stage ballisticm

Top speed: about 12 times to

of sound after combustion

second stage.

in the First World War.

Western deterrent strategy."

plans drawn up for them.

whether the missile was launched

Germany or from America.

making nuclear warfare feasible

Length: 10.55 inetres (340 July 10 ohn F. Kennedy: the pieces that went to create a president and a legend Maximum range: 1,800 km

miles), which the missile on the mis

between 10 and 14 minutes.

Target-finding: inertia systated US Presidents and the almost section of the missile that can be anally high expectations placed in warhend can be retargeted soft and their job.

Sion stages have been cal of rago, is generally excepted. He unfinal phase correction and a sionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the signals received for a sionably had the makings of a Prepare of impact. So the mean are sionably had two days in which between the target and the prising in minimal base where the signals received for a sionably had two days in which area of impact. So the mean are sionably had two days in which between the target and the prising increase history would have taken a impact is between 10 and 40 mean fineric course if a gunman's bullet had Warhead: nuclear warheads in put such an abrupt end to the life of riable explosive power, put fined to the JFK's bright, watchful,

riable explosive power, post fieldent with JFK's bright, watchful, between 10 and 20 kilology to mind.

bomb dropped on Hiroshimus the Vicinam War would not have be12.5-kiloton device). Available the as big it did. There would certainly

for underground, ground and a been no Watergate scandal.

detonation. The missile can be kennedy's name fast became a legend fitted out with a non-nudar set his death because he seemed to head (conventional or chemical pregiven expression to a hope that had The Pershing 2 is mobile and a numble to achieve fulfilment.

be moved around on an adale of the people have still not fortrailer from which it is launded dien, which is why, even 20 years later, will be repolating 108 Pershabit to accompany as something more

will be replacing 108 Pershap is a remembered as something more service with the US 56th Field it is US President, as something hulery Brigarde. General Peshap ally out of the ordinary.

C-in-C of American forces in the This is still the case even though American forces in the This is still the case even though American forces in the This is still the case even though American forces in the This is still the case even though American forces in the This is still the case even though American forces in the This is still the case even though American forces in the This is still the case even though American forces in the Third in the Control of t

a under the present US administrais poles apart from Kennedy's Ame-

Strategic expert Hans Gone L expresses this criticism in a single this far from easy to describe the kind tence in his book Die Raketen here associated with Kennedy's (The Missiles Are Coming). The hope that has outlived him. (The Missiles Are Coming):

"The Nato flexible response the hope that has outlived him.
"The Nato flexible response the higher a poet can lend a helping hand.
has, as a result of unilateral thing Robert Frost, the grand old man of the unilateral description in the second of the second that the hope that has outlived him.

Robert Frost, the grand old man of the unilateral description in the second of the s trine of limited potential use of an agustan age in which power and poeweapons, brought about a fundam were reconciled.

change in the role of nuclear ways. M Kennedy's request he was to recite

pen at the ceremonial induction of President on the steps outside the Critics on this score attach and portunce to the possible Europea 2000.
tion of nuclear war by virtue of the flat on 20 January 1961 Washington

ployment of many different seasowed under by a blizzard. The weapons in Europe and, above and blew the sheets of paper with the is on them to the ground at the feet Soviet officials are known to said more than once that the Social the man who had just been sworn in President. He bent down and picked sponse to a nuclear missile that

target in the USSR will be the and was a memorable and noteworthy dent. Poetry was reconciled with er yet the poem was blown away. But critics of missiles deployed the was not just that the new President

But critics of missiles deployed the was not just that the new President the West argue fro one that they had a close relationship with the arts merely fine words on Moscow's had bestowed his patronage on them as For another, they feel the Russian had bestowed his patronage on them as For another, they feel the Russian had been slightly acrise to another, they feel the Russian had been for the now capable of launching a just that the new President the arts and bestowed his patronage on them as just that the new President the was not just that the new President was not just that the new President the was not just that the new President was not just that the new President the was not just that the new President had been slightly acrise the was not just that the new President had been as light the was not just that the new President had been slightly acrise the was not just that the new President had been slightly acrise the was not just that the new President had been slightly had a close relationship with the arts had been slightly do less damage than in densely provide the state of the was not just that the new President had been slightly had been slightly acrise the was not just that the new President had been slightly had been slightly acrise the was not just that the new President had a close relationship with the arts had been slightly had been slightly acrise the was not just that the new President had been slightly had been slightly acrise the was not just that the state had been slightly acrise the was not just the state had been slightly acrise the was not just the state had been slightly acrise the was not just that the arts had been slightly acrise

But by this stage of the argument is a must have been the Kennedy life critics are way up in the cloud out whe, inimitable though it is, that fuelled

land of nuclear strategy.

The overwhelming majority does like was a very complex personality. who feel there has been a charge like tyle was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are at the Opinion that either Washing at the Opinion that either the Opinion that either washing at the Opinion that either washing

But they do fear that at least we have could also captivate the masses terrent concept is no longer based at like charismatic power of leadership was common fear of nuclear apocalyse. It this like the could also captivate the masses terrent concept is no longer based at like the charismatic power of leadership was common fear of nuclear apocalyse. It this like the could also captivate the masses. The could also captivate the masses terrent concept is no longer based at like the could also captivate the masses. The could also captivate the masses terrent concept is no longer based at like the could also captivate the masses. The could also captivate the masses terrent concept is no longer based at like the could also captivate the masses. beliner speech is unforgotten. Kin Kin But he was not just a darling of the

(Suddentsche Zeitung, 23 Novemball Gods. He had personal experience of

wartime back injury. There was hardly a day when he

didn't feel physical pain. He was only too aware of the fragile nature of human He had a premonition that he would

die young, like the poets Novalis, Rimbaud and Byron. Life was unfair, he once said at a press conference, but he made a point of being full of life and vigour, an infec-

tious quality to which young people in

particular were sensitive. As his wife said after his death: "Now I realise I should have known. He was always a magician. I should have realised it couldn't last."

Against the background of dark events such as the Berlin crisis and the first (and so far only) genuine nuclear confrontation between the superpowers over Cuba, he sought to train the bright light of common sense on a world that seemed to him not to be sufficiently protected by the gloomy balance of terror from destroying itself.

To this day that made him a modern man. "Kennedy's intelligence," James

Reston of the New York Times wrote,

ropean intelligentsia to remain anti-

American."

backers of any kind.

"made it virtually impossible for the Eu-

It was a revealing, topical comment."

Kennedy was ahead of his time and

would be even now. He was 46 when he

He was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald,

an assassin so obscure that even over 20

years biographers have falled to prove

had conspiratorial links with aides or

Kennedy, who maintained toward

himself the same detachment he showed

to others, would not have called himself

Oswald, 24, spent part of his life in

Russia and had vague links with a pro-

Castro group, but that in no way chang-

ed the impression that the assassination

was an absurd and absolutely senseless

Clarification of the case was particu-

larly hampered by Oswald himself being

shot and killed by bar-owner Jack Ruby.

as he was being transferred from one

act of individual madness.

prison to another.

President Kennedy (left) during his visit to West Berlin in June 1963, in the middle is

Willy Brandt, who was then Mayor of the city and on the right is Chancellor Konrad

The shooting was seen live on TV by millions of viewers. Ruby was born in 1911 in Chicago. His original name was Jacob Rubenstein and he had questionable relations with the underworld.

He died of cancer while his own trial was still in progress. He died in the hospital where President Kennedy succumbed to his injuries.

Dallas in 1963 was a hotbed o right-wing extremism but the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was a left-winger (inasmuch as he can be pigeonholed politically). The murder was the work of an individual.

John F. Kennedy's life's work remained unfinished. He left behind very little that was definite. His legacy is the idea

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchil-

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold

tation at the ready. The paper tiger, he said, had nuclear teeth. A new style of thinking that bore the Kennedy hallmark emerged from this constellation. It is far from useless to recall these ideas. They may arguably be referred to as the Kennedy potential of a commonsense Ostpolitik.

He saw both as sides of the same coin.

He chose to abide by the law of constant

change to which he felt committed by

For him America ought not to allow

itself to be deprived of its brithright of

revolution, a revolution that preceded

the French, Russian and Chinese revolu-

But the overriding point was to estab-

lish a bridgehead in the thicket of mis-

trust between the world powers so as to

Before he could achieve this, his over-

riding ambition, he had to demonstrate

to the Soviet leader, Mr Khrushchev, the

tough interior that lay concealed behind

In June 1961 the two men met in

Vienna. "Our talks on Germany and

Berlin were gloomiest," he later told his

In Berlin the threat of nuclear war

was only apparent behind the scenes. In

October 1962 it came to a head as stark

reality for the first time in history in the

save mankind from the ever-pre-

threat, as he saw it, of nuclear war.

his noble manners.

fellow-countrymen.

his powerful sense of history.

They surmounted the ideological approach that prevailed in the John Foster Dulles era and has returned to the fore in America today.

They dispensed with the moral claim to a monopoly and pretensions to be all-powerful and ever-present.

They appreciated the limits of American power, limits Kennedy was shamefully confronted with in the Bay of Pigs episode in his fourth month in office,

They tolerated other values and concepts of order, even Communist ones, and acknowledged the need to wait for

"Peace is a process, the sum total of many acts," the President said, and he left behind a principle governing the philosophy of history that applied, or so he felt 20 years ago, to German reunifi-

There were overlapping interests even when opposites seemed irreconcilable. When these interests grew stronger they could break the bounds of the contradictions that surrounded them. A new historic situation then obtained.

What has been said so far makes Kennedy out to have been a peacemaker. Ten years after his death a revionist school of contemporary historians sought to arrive at an entirely different view of President Kennedy.

They no longer saw him as the founder of detente, including German Ostpolitik and the detente policies of President Nixon and Secretary of State Kis-

He was now seen as the toughest of all cold warriors, to quote Gary Wills, a militant left-wing writer.

The crucial factor when it comes to history's judgement must be the view that is taken of Kennedy's relationship

Continued on page 8



his year's GNP will grow by one

nt. But there is no such agreement

Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry

sen trying since September to pre-

National Federation of Banks has

that the economy has developed

hetter than expected at the begin-

the daily Suddeutsche Zeitung

lines its economic report "Pickup

nd the German Institute for Econo-

he Federation of German Industry

I) says there is an upward trend in

Research warns against premature

his meagre growth as an upturn.

A n organisation has been set up in Marburg to recondition equipment and send it to Third World countries. A parallel aim is to provide work for Ger-

Technologietransfer Marburg in die Dritte Welt (TTM) was based on an idea of the Marburg Labour Office and founded in conjunction with business interests in the city.

Its aim is to use equipment discarded by German companies as obsolete because of new technology, recondition it and ship it out.

Many developing countries have decided that it is better to use simple but strong equipment rather than ultra-modern equipment needing highly trained technicians.

TTM reports offers of machinery and equipment coming in every day from all over the country, "from Munich to Flensburg," says the manager, Hans Joachim Stauder. "We're very optimis-

Many companies and institutions in the industrial world must keep up with new technologies and discard equipment that is obsolescent yet in perfect working order.

The equipment is reconditioned and adapted to Third World conditions and then sold to developing countries. . . .

TTM wants to use the Third World experience gained by charitable organi-

First priority is medical equipment, for which there is much demand in the developing countries.

Hospitals are being asked to dig around their basements and storerooms for discarded equipment.

The equipment then goes to the TTM workshops where it is cleaned up and adapted if necessary.

THE THIRD WORLD

Old ironmongery finds a new lease of life

TTM board member Rüdiger Herper says: "Whenever possible we try to ensure that the equipment can be operated with various types of energy - electricity, gas, steam and solar energy."

The equipment must be easy to operate and usable under a wide range of circumstances, says Herper.

Rebuilding and adapting operating theatre lamps, oxygen equipment and simple electrocardiographs is only a preliminary stage.

Selfrhelp, is the aim. The developingcountries are eventually to be enabled to manufacture the equipment themselves...

But the main aim from the beginning was to provide permanent jobs for unemployed young skilled workers.

TTM wants to make the most efficient use of Labour Office job promotion funds. It can point to a study by the Labour Office's Institute for Job Market and Vocational Research which shows that financing unemployment (cost in 1983: DM55bn) is in no way cheaper than financing the much maligned job promotion measures, ABM for short.

But the successful use of ABM funds presupposes that the money goes into creating secure jobs that will not be lost as soon as the funding stops.

It is this that gave TTM the idea to transfer adapted technology to the Third

Stauder: "We want to use the ABM He: "Our aim is naturally to foot the

wards it we'll chalk it up as a success,"

money to build up a permanent production and that means being competitive." There is no doubt that TIM has

found a market with great potential. Bonn Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnke has put in DM60,000 towards the starting capital. The Technical Cooperation Corpora-

tion, wholly owned by the Development Aid Ministry, will advise TTM in the development of new products.

This will save about DM40,000 in technical consultation charges during the two-year starting phase. .. The City of Marburg contributed

DM150,000 towards equipping the workshop. This has provided jobs for 13 young

skilled workers, two of whom aiready have master craftsman's certificates. They started work at the beginning of July, only one month after the society

They are paid by the State Labour Office which will pay the wages for two

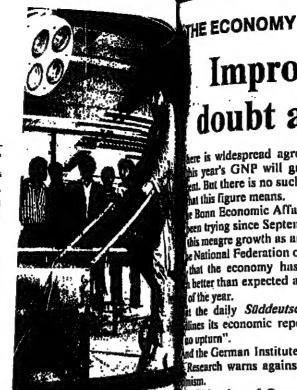
ABM is financing this particular promotion measure in full rather than the usual 60 to 80 per cent.

It will take some months before the TTM workshop will be working to capacity. But Stauder has no doubt that once the operation is in full swing it will be successful.

entire hill for the payroll. But even if we initially manage to earn 50 per cent to-

Given such favourable success prospects. ABM would be wise to continue

ces of a Bonn-sponsored organisation,



A guarantee of power in remain a signatural, manufactured and contains pedal-powered generalers, for goods. Business in capital goods emergency power to the operation still further; and while dotheatre lights.

(Photo:Cluster signature)

contributing towards the payods the payods Times are shaping up well in the elec-TIM were unable to provide mortifical industry and in chemicals. AEG A 50 per cent state subsidy was a dectrical industry will be up four be cheaper than paying unemplantment in 1983."

But ABM regulations rule thick that this year's output will be up one

Eberhard Mann of the Federal front, adjusted for inflation.
bour Office in Nuremberg: "Abbis strays in a report: "Makers of electrinot be allowed to turn into a permanent goods are more pessimistic Subsidy."

This is, however, purely hypothes that the outlook is becoming increasstander is determined to have his a substance."

ty stand entirely on its own feel of the chemical industry is doing even
two years.

Wolfgang Hoffigur tier. Herbert Grünewald, chief execused markedly." Output in the first months of this year rose four per

The senior peace corps: putting The construction industry, which was have spearhended the upturn, has had kingh time getting off the ground. Bu-ites has not improved to the extent the pler books seemed to indicate, says the

> nior government official who have Though there was a steep rise in plancompleted his first stint in Enter permissions in the first half of the rar, there were fewer housing starts

grow only one to two per cent this

After his day's work, he women through to offset the drop in exports.

Chinese language and culture.

Chinese language and culture.

Pait are still feeling the pinch of the lost capital goods recession since the 1900," as the president of the industry's deration, Tyll Necker, put it.

doubt about how much good it will do

Improvement predicted, but there's

The BDI expects the 1983 output to

be down another three to five per cent. It is investments, today's motor for tomorrow's upturn, that worry the Bundesbank more than many other aspects.

Though this year has seen the first slight rise in two years, the investment ratio remains to low.

Deducting depreciation, only 1.5 per cent of GNP has gone into new plant and equipment. "Apart from a brief phase after the first oil shock in 1973/74, this is the lowest investment rate ever to be recorded in this country." warns the Bundesbank.

The pickup in business (it would be going too far to speak of an upturn) is due primarily to consumer buying. This was "the main surprise of 1983"

for former Bundesbank President Otmar Consumers had less in their pay pac-

kets this year (in real terms) than the year before because the pay increases were not even enough to offset the low 2.6 per cent inflation rate. But the were no longer prepared to

postpone buying. This meant either dipping into savings

or saving less.

The consequences are reflected in the

banks. "Stagnating real incomes and the noticeably greater consumption in the past few months have changed saving patterns in this country," says the president of the Savings Banks Association, Helmut Geiger.

Put into plain language, this means that when the pay did not stretch far enough, consumers simply saved less. This year's 13 per cent savings quota is the lowest in the past ten years.

But next year is supposed to see the real upturn. The economic research institutes forecast a growth of two per cent. The bankers' association even goes so far as to consider 2.5 per cent possible, describing this as a reason to "look to 1984 with some confidence."

Westdeutsche Landesbank analysts are even more optimistic about industrial output. They speak of 3.5 per cent. But even if these forecasts are accurate the would be little improvement for the unemployed.

"The job market remains the main problem for our economic policy despite the favourable economic development," says the bankers' association.

The "favourable development" will do no more than offset last year's decline. Taking into account that there was a negative GNP growth in 1982, this year's one per cent growth boils down to

And even two or 2.5 per cent growth next year would only just be enough to

offset the decline of the past few years. And since productivity continued to rise during that period, fewer people are now needed to make the same quantity

Economic cycles are no longer what they used to be. Structural changes and saturated markets prevent the economy from rising to a markedly higher level after a crisis.

With a whiff of nostalgia, Otmar Emminger draws attention to the fact that in 1968, the first recovery year after the 1967 recession, the growth rate was 5.8 per cent and that after the 1975 recession the following recovery year had growth rate of 5.4 per cent.

Expectations for 1983 and 1984 were weak by comparison.

The economic research institutes fear that 1984 will see 2.4 million out of work (annual average) — 100,000 more than

Although the Federal Labour Office reported that the seasonally adjusted number of jobless for September did not rise for the first time in three-and-a-halfyears, there is nothing to indicate that the number of people out of work will go down in the foreseeable future.

Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff has assured Bild Zeitung that there will be "no horror figure like three million jobless." But even he expects this winter's peak unemployment to reach 2.7 million.

Thus for the unemployed it makes hardly any difference how growth rates are interpreted.

There is no likelihood of an upturn strong enough to markedly reduce unemployment, says the German Institute for Economic Research.

The Bundesbank says conditions for an upturn are not bad: "The financial Continued on page 8

he could prove that this would cause financial hardship. Blum considers the pre-retirement scheme as paving the way for a em-

ployment pact between the parties to collective bargaining. He expects some 18,000 workers to make use of the scheme in its first year, followed by 72,000 and 78,000 respec-

tively in the next two years. About half of these vacancies could

become jobs for the unemployed. The scheme is unlikely to be offered to employees in the public sector due to

tight finances, Blum said. He also stresses that the job market in that sector cannot be compared : with private industry.

The Labour Ministry puts the cost of the new scheme to the state at an annual. DM54m for each 10,000 retiring wor-

The Minister said that as soon as the financial position of the pensions fund permits the eligibility age for regular pensions will be made more flexible. But the age limit will not be lowered below

Norbert Blum also wants to review labour and social legislation and remove obstacles to more employment.

He wants to adapt company pensions schemes to the economic situation and: allow employment contracts with a time

Regulations governing protection for young people, women and the handicapped will be reviewed and provisions; hampering their employment rescinded.

There is also to be a tightening of regulations to prevent the abuse of disability pensions. Part-time work is to be encouraged.

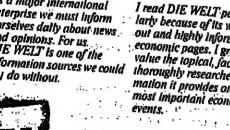
Wolfgang Koch (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 November 1983)

Three of 590,000 WELT readers.



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newspapers I read every day enterprise we must inform in order to be as widely and ourselves daily about news As a major international information sources we could not do without.





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I read DIE WELT particu-

larly because of its well laid out and highly informative : economic pages. I greatly value the topical, factual and thoroughly researched information it provides on the most important economic

dropped in:1986. The aim of SES is not only altruistic. It is also to promote German business. : With this in mind a fund-raising drive has been launched to get money from business and keep the costs of the project as low as possible for Third World

administration.

countries. More than 600 newly retired experts, ten per cent women, are registered with

What makes a person postpone retirement and seek a responsible and often difficult job?

It is certainly not the prospect of seeing the world. Most have travelled extensively during their working lives. Nor is it a belated quest for adven-

SES, since the beginning of the year. Senior Experts' Service provides Third World countries with expertise in the person of senior people ready to retire. They include tradesmen and people

experienced in various types of business Companies using the scheme are charged travel costs, accommodation, food and a daily allowance of DM30. Eventually another 20 per cent will be

added for administrative costs to make up for the subsidy from the Bonn Development Aid Ministry which is to be

Apart from his regular work, keep that is down one per cent against last instrumental in establishing a factor from a German company.

It is possible that a project in which of Duisburg, will result in lucraint from one per cent this year. But in 1984 for Duisburg, will result in lucraint from the group of open control of the chinese language and culture.

The first three in the group of open chinese language and culture.

The lucraint is the control of the chinese language and culture.

The lucraint is the control of the chinese language and culture.

(Die Welt, 22 Notembrit

experience where it is wanted Sent to the Third World as advisers ture, says Peter Oltmanns, a mini in their specialist sields under the auspi-

Most simply refuse to come with the German Institute for Economic For them, working for the SES is a state therefore expects construction

But a certain idealism also shows that there will be a considerable role. Oltmanns says there were only the motor industry is in much the the Federal Housing Administration and the structure of the reality. Figures are that were as hectic as his work for a superior of the reality. Figures are

starting work at 8.30 a.m., he work is solly part of the industry's busifind solutions to the problems of business and develop a better infrastrate.

After his day's work, he would all know the solutions to the problems of the solutions to the

The Cabinet has worked out details A of a plan for retirement at 59. Retirement now is at 63 or 65, depending on pension conditions. Under the new scheme, which is designed to reduce unemployment, wor-

kers uged 59 would be able to retire at 65 per cent of their last gross salary. When replacement workers were hired, the Federal Labour Office would pay employers 40 per cent of the cash

paid to the retiring workers. The scheme, intended to come into force next year, would be valid until retiring workers reached normal retirement age, when they would quality for the normal pension.

Labour Minister Norbert Blum had to overcome stiff opposition from Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Economic Affairs Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff to get Cabinet approval for the plan, which will run until the end of

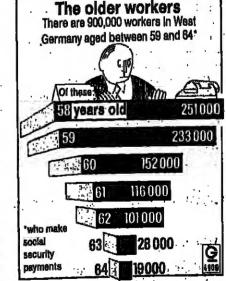
Labour Office calculations show that an employee earning about DM3,000 gross a month would take home DM1,500 based on 65 per cent of the gross. This is 70 per cent of his last net pay and is thus higher than unemployment benefit.

Special vacation and Christmas bonuses will not be subsidised by the Labour Office. But this does not mean they cannot be made part of a collective bargaining deal.

Since contributions to the pensions fund will be based on the lower preretirement pay, pensions will also be somewhat lower - on average, DM44.50 a month.

Blum intends to support the scheme by tightening up on what is known as the 59 Plan. Under this, workers aged 59

Retirement at 59 under new Bonn plan



and older and who have been unemployed for a year become eligible to draw pensions on reaching the age of 60. This costs the pensions fund about DM1.7bn a year. The cost to the Labour

Office is about DM700m. Under the new provisions, unemployment benefits will only be paid to workers from shrinking branches of industry, says Blum. Up to now, an employer laying off a worker aged 59 or over who has been with the company for ten years or longer has had to pay the worker's unemployment benefits unless

BUSINESS

Complaint panel for the upset customer

Christ und Welt Abeinischer Merkur

Deople who think they have been cheated in business deals can take their complaint to a variety of arbitration panels.

There are car-repair panels, television-set repair panels, dry-cleaning panels and plumbing panels. The construction industry has a panel too.

Last year the car-repair trade's 88 panels heard about 11,500 cases.

More than half are settled without formal hearing and only one case in eight needs to be taken right through to a decision.

The panel tries to reach a compromise, and only when this fails, does it rule one way or the other.

Taking the case to the panel doesn't cost the applicant any money. Nor does it prevent him (or the car repair firm, for that matter) taking the case to the civil courts if he is not happy with the panel's

The panel is not able to handle about one in four appeals because they are not within its jurisdiction. Repairs by backyard operators for example.

The main complaint is the amount charged. Another is bad workmanship. There are not many-complaints about unnecessary work

Strangely enough the amounts involved are not always high. Most disputes deal with between DM100 and DM200. People dissatisfied over second-hand

car sales can take their case to any one of 29 panels established by the industry. But upset customers do not have to go before a panel. Often a talk with the relevant trades organisation is enough to

get an unbureaucratic solution: Chambers of commerce also have many panels. A Chamber of Commerce and Industry survey shows that they handle an average of 25,000 complaints a year.

The construction industry has a panel, established in the middle of last year by the Rhine-Main Chamber of Trades.

It can draw on 35 expens in various fields of the construction industry. Disputes are usually settled quickly. However, the panel charges a set fee, gance.

Mails in

- FO

Deutschen reliette

this acts as a deterrent.

panel makes an hourly charge. This means, of course that it is hardly worth pursuing cases involving small amounts. On the other hand, where the amount

standing. The winner of a case is recognised as such legally.

No German court has the same

The advantages of resorting to it hetion between the parties.

The construction panel has received more than 200 inquiries, about equally truction companies.

Amounts involved range between DM30,000 and DM60,000. Some are much more.

formal hearing stage. Some 20 cases have been settled by compromise, probably because of the cost factor.

become known way beyond Germany. Inquiries are made from European countries but from as far afield as Windhoek in South-West Africa and Adelaide, Australia,

and commerce. The Frankfurt model is likely to

regardless of the amount at stake, and

If a formal hearing is needed, the in dispute is large, the panel is still much

cheaper than a civil court, In the case of this panel, it has legal

amount of expertise as this panel.

come obvious in the light of the drawbacks a court case in construction mutters involves: lack of expert knowledge, draw-out proceedings and total aliena-

divided between customers and cons-

Far from all complaints reach the

The Frankfurt construction panel has

Naturally, however, most come from German lawyers and chambers of trade

spread.

Paul Bellinghausen (Rheinischer Merkur Christ und Welt.

Improvement in the economicommunications

Continued from page 7

basis for a lasting upturn, essentially riding on investments, is better today than it has been in a long time, "It says in a

"This could pave the way for a sustained growth and an improvement in the employment situation, but only if the overall economic climate is not subjected to new strains.

But strains are in the offing. Such sick industries as coal, steel and shipbuilding will have to resort to mass layoffs, which could easily make consumers reductant

The most powerful economic locomotive so far has been private consump-But Emminger says that consumers

will no longer dip into their savings and that the reduced savings rate will prove a passing phenomenon. Export hopes are also deceptive. During a visit to Singapore, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned against pin-

ning too much hope on a recovery of world trade. He said that it was illusory to expect the American upturn to pull the rest of the world along.

He believes that it will take another two years before there is an upturn.

It would not be until October 1985, after the American elections, that Washington would formulate a new economic policy that could reduce its massive budget deficits. This, Schmidt said, would lead to falling interest rates world-wide, a major precondition for a

Both the unions and industry have urged the government to take action.

Employers, on the other b that a 35-hour week on fill b worsen unemployment.

Industry's fight agains the week has won support from he seneral Angeiger desbank President Karl Ollok Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Thay against this type of shown hours as a means of fighting to

concern over economic deselor the National Congress of Young to satellites, one French, the other tian Democrats: "We are so to man, will start the ball rolling at the the hump," he said. "But we? Lof next year or early in 1985. Each

Industry says that just waiting on parts of Central Europe viewers upturn is not enough.

The national federation of trammes mostly through probably known in this country as Volt beading on special rooftop aerials. and Railleisenbanken said a organismes would received at a ground whether there was an uptuminker of and then cabled in to domestic ine that could side on its analysis to the same of the could side on its analysis. ing that could ride on its own a mmers.

policy not to boost private the people from unsuitable transmisbut to motivate the work force

It also urged the government of ver on its promise to remove go ment obstacles.

will do little for the jobless.

gerous in connection with the Von they don't join the EEC. commitment (at the height of what he European Parliament has also a million Americans were fighted for a European channel, to be re-Communist North) when they was dround the clock on one of the five longer moderated by a thoughth mels of each EEC national satellite.

dent on the way in which Ameia the European affairs as others see being dragged into the war.

for agreeing with him."

En route for Texas and the assa bullet he told a personal acquima and an unimpeachable source of in all and arts programmes could also mution, that he had finally decided withdraw all military advises in

Labour wants to help the statellite TV: swamping the fighting for a 35-hour work well being the pay. viewer with pictures

ween five and 10 satellites laun-ted by Western European counwithin a few years be able to Even the Chancellor short TV programmes beyond national

relay five channels.

be able to receive between 20 and 40

The Federation, promoting intelled for uniform European regu-cause, urged a growth-orient dis governing the protection of and the use of advertising revenue ince programmes.

> mblems also seem likely to arise copyright provisions.

EEC Commission in Brussels is liven if all this were to happens thing proposals, but agreement will at best three per cent growth near to be reached with Austria and terland as non-members of the Richard Gramon Market.

(Die Zeit, 18 Novemberpärpte arrangements may well need made with Liechtenstein, Monaco Sa Marino, and Spain and Portu-

it idea is attractive. At present only In 1962 Senator Mike Maders in the Benelux countries and made a pessimistic report to the buter areas of France and Ciermany

Kennedy later said, in private "holy they can tune in to the neighannoyed at Mike and annoyed any sing country's view of the European glaisis or the advantages and disadiges of the common agricultural

asmitted all over Western Europe, e current affairs coverage on the Vietnam after re-election in 1984 Tochannel could give Italians, Herbert von Bori bes, British, Irish and French viewers karer idea of intra-German probsuch as the GDR and Berlin.

leasting authorities in several countries ran an experimental rogramme for a week last year. It spervised by Dutch TV.

French, Italian and Yugoslav TV, Granada, the Manchester-based a commercial operator, and ARD, Channel I of Federal Republic TV.

aneous translation in six lanand subtitles in several others since been considered a problem can be solved.

here also seem to be programme and presenters who hold European lical and psychological views and be capable of cooperating in such

talby no means be abjectly pro-EEC. innes could merely take a Euro-

pean look at regional, national and world affairs.

The multinational and multilingual TV future grows steadily nearer for Western Europe and adjacent areas of the

But the mills of the EEC, the Council of Europe and even nation-states grind exceeding slow.

Socialists, Social Democrats and other progressive political forces are barricading themselves in most European countries behind a Maginot line that seems sure to be ridden over roughshod by technological developments.

They will hear no wrong of the current semi-official broadcasting corporations, which they feel guarantee a modicum of political balance, social awareness and even civic education

They would prefer to see this role maintained at national level because of fears of foreign influence.

Rudolf Wedekind, a German Christian Democrat member of the European Parliament, outlines the shape of things to come in a realistic and by no means reactionary manner in his book Pladoyer für das Europäische Fernsehen (The Case for European TV).

Lurger Western European countries

Dish of the future

The television perial of the not-so-distant future, in a few years, dish antennas such as this one made by AEG-Telefunken will be a common sight on domestic roofs. (Photo: AEG-Telefunken)

such as Britain, France, Germany and Italy will be sure to want to use at least one of their five channels to beam programmes in their own or foreign languages at other countries.

Semi-official or commercial operators would be allocated the other channels depending on respective countries" financial positions and their governments'

For financial reasons the satellites run by smaller countries would probably be

farmed out entirely to commercial oper-

The Bundespost lays claim to a monopoly of aerials to receive satellite TV. Herr Wedekind feels this claim is unrealistic and possibly may not stand up in

Many felt Granada provided just as satisfactory and impartial coverage as the semi-official broadcasting corporations in last year's experiment.

> Erich Hauser (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 12 November 1983)

Technology brings information — in a pandora's box

Nordwest[®]Zeitung

A the most advanced sound, vision and text transmission equipment at Telecom '83 in Geneva.

Their displays formed part of 70 national exhibits covering areas of up to 5,000 square metres, or one and a quarter acres, each.

The stand run by the three dozen least developed countries in the world, 36 Afro-Asian countries, was small in com-

They symbolised the point made by Bonn Posts and Telecom Minister Christian Schwarz-Schilling in terms of tele-

phones. phones, he said, were in eight industrialised countries, whereas 150 countries

Telecommunication for Everyone was the motto of Telecom '73, organised by the International Telecommunications

It was a motto that was music to the ears of the world's telecom industry. Countries with few facilities if any are an enormous potential market, always providing they can afford the outlay.

A geostationary satellite, for instance costs roughly \$150m, plus a further \$5m to \$10m for ground station facilities.

Government and industry in advanced countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany are keen to finance

The World Bank has so far invested two per cent of its aid in telecommunications technology. Much would have been achieved if this percentage were to

At the ITU in Geneva officials stress that telecommunications don't follow in the footsteps of economic development;

Another point made in Geneva was that a mere three satellites would be enough to meet the national TV network needs of the entire Third World.

Indonesia, which had a stand of its own is a pattern of islands extending over an area of 4,000km (2,500 miles). It has run a telecom satellite of its own for eight years.

the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Switzerland and Great Britain.

out of the total exhibition area of 72,000 square metres. The range of facilities they had on show extended from what housewives might need to telecom systems verging on science fiction.

Between these two extremes there were the more modest stands of the Scandinavian countries (a joint stand for Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland) or, say, Austria, which featured a

Then there were Belgium and Brazil, which was on its own in representing Latin America and boasted no fewer than 25 companies, including many mul-

though many paying visitors will have been impressed by mock-up satellites or rookets, by gigantic dish antennas of

They may well have noticed the pace at which Saudi Arabia and Morocco, for instance, are busy expanding their tele-

But what mattered most to exhibitors was the trade representatives from countries all over the world who were in Gement or entire systems for their govern-

Telecommunications is a DM150bn market that could easily be doubled in size, or so the industry hopes. So the incentive is certainly there.

But for an organisation such as the ITU, with a membership of 158 countries, profit naturally matters less than what might be termed higher values.

the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the Helsinki accords. Technically this free flow is no prob-

There are states that are not very interested in the idea, especially when the free exchange is spiced with political viewpoints.

Worse still, data protection problems also arise. With the growing opportunities for transmission there is an increasing risk of confidential information

has assumed such importance that it was the subject of the first-ever special symposium on the subject as part of the ITU gathering.

It was attended by about 3,000 politicians, scientists, engineers and representatives of administration, industry and research.

(Nordwest Zellung, I November 1983)

Continued from page 5

with the Vietnam War, the most tragic of all America's external entanglements.

There can be no denying that he was initially fascinated by guerrilla warfare. He had young Americans, the green berets, specially trained for guerrilla action. But he had not a single conscript sent to Vietnam.

Pulitzer Prize-winner David Halberstam, who has made out the Kennedy Liberalism of the "best and most intelligent" to be to blame for escalation in

Vietnam, is subtler in his revisionism. His view is that the brilliant activists and intellectuals surrounding Kennedy, such as Defence Secretary McNamara, dragged America into the swamps of Vietnam with their hubris and arro-

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J. F. Kennedy

When this guilt theory is reduced to

When he died there were 16,900 US

A few days after his death this order was quietly countermanded, a decision that was not lacking in symbolic signifi-

The Kennedy team only became dan-

its nucleus it will be realised that blame may be laid on Kennedy Liberalism, but not on President Kennedy himself.

military advisors in South Vietnum, and no ground forces. Shortly beforehand he had ordered the withdrawal of 1,000 advisers in protest against the dictatorial behaviour of President Ngo-Dinh Diem and his brother Nhu.

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folical and current affairs coverage

projects of this kind.

bout 650 manufacturers showed off

They had little to show for themselves other than maps of enormous areas bereft of communications of any kind.

shared the other quarter.

be doubled

they are a prerequisite for it.

The main exhibitors in Geneva were

Each managed to corner up to 5.000

genuine Vienna coffee house.

Exhibiting alone was not enough, al-

ground and tracking stations.

phone networks. neva to order the most suitable equip-

In this case it was a matter of the free exchange of information proclaimed by

lem, it was clear in Geneva. But it is an intractable problem for the politicians.

being handed on, The legal side of telecommunications.

Walter Meth





LITERATURE

Hans Werner Richter and the influence of the disbanded Gruppe 47

Much has been written about novelist and literary organiser Hans Werner Richter, 75. It is striking how agreed people are in their praise of the man and his work.

His work is highly regarded, people are unstinting in their regard for Richter himself. He has close friends among writers in all ranks of the profession.

A wave of gratitude certainly swept in his direction in the festschrift to mark the end of the Gruppe 47 thirty years after it was founded in 1947.

Richter, 75 on 12 November, has told his tale, and that of the Gruppe 47, best himself in what was originally planned as a series of radio programmes.

Entitled How the Gruppe 47 Began and What It Was, it makes it clear that the group was not, and could not possibly have been, just a run-of-the-mill literary coterie.

He ran it throughout its 30-year life span. It owed to him its survival as a group of entirely individual and distinct writer personalities.

Its survival was also due to the way in which he arranged the group's meetings. He personally invited members to attend gatherings held at a wide range of venues.

They weren't just restricted to the cities where the literary world foregathers. The group met in small towns, in country inns, in stately homes and far away from the city lights in places you will hardly find on the map.

Richter as organiser of the meetings evolved the concept of reading, listening

Nordwest ₽ Zeitung

and criticising that was practised in a manner unprecedented among German literary groups this century.

Authors criticised the work of other authors before their work was presented

It was an experiment that led to friendships and enmities alike, but one man, Hans Werner Richter, was invariably on friendly terms with all concerned.

In retrospect, Gruppe 47 can definitely be said to have been the most important group of independent writers in the Federal Republic since the war. It made its mark on German writing.

Its origins were in the days of PoW camps and Allied occupation. It aimed to make a fresh start in literature. Richter himself only began writing during the war and in US internment as a pri-

He had previously been connected with literature as a bookseller. He was born in 1908 on the Baltic island of Usedom, where his father was a fisher-

In Swinemunde he served an apprenticeship as a bookseller before moving to Berlin in the late 1920s to join the growing ranks of the unemployed.

He fought the Nazis, escaped to Paris, returned to Germany and saw active service in the Second World War: all

stations in his life that supplied the material he was to use in his writing.

It began as journalism in his PoW camp. On his release from internment he went on to edit one of the first post-war literary magazines.

He and Alfred Andersch published Der Ruf, the legendary magazine of the post-war generation that was only able to voice its critical views in 1946 and 1947. It was then banned by the US mili-

His next magazine, to be entitled Der Skorpion, never got beyond the planning stage, but it formed the germ-cell of what later became the Gruppe 47.

The new magazine may have failed to get off the ground, but the group was launched later that year.

As a writer Richter was an immediate success with his first novel, Die Geschlagenen, 1949. It was translated into many languages. He was awarded the 1951 Fontane Prize. The novel was a during venture in its

day, being the first book on the Second World War written by an ex-serviceman to be published in Germany. He described personal experiences,

such as the battle for Monte Cassino as seen from the German side, life as an American PoW in a camp where Nazi propagandists continued to terrorise the inmates with visions of a hopeless fu-

His second novel, Sie sielen aus Gottes Hand, 1951, won him the 1952 René Schickele Prize. It took a wider, Euro-

Hans Werner Richter POW camp.

nean view of through.

a whole range of novels at a din Die flambierte Frau.
about post-war social and planticad will be the Austrian actrends

or "economic miracle" of (meier play herself. post-war reconstruction, and wing opposition to the course

Spuren im Sunde (Traces in R is not only one of his best ker titles; it also indicates how how gone-with-the-wind any unearth traces of this kind must

Wolfgang Stauch-von Q (Nordwest Zeitung, 12 Nost

One courtroom-shooting drama, two good ways to make money

He says modestly: "I think I'm one of

the people who knows most about the

affair - not only the facts but also the

Shooting is now in progress with Ma-

rianne Bachmeier on the spot as "advi-

ser." But the director does not like the

term "adviser." "I must ask myself how

a man who has been writing scripts and

making movies for what I think is 14

years now can be advised by Marianne.

emotions that led to the facts."

do that and you start pondering.

films are being made.about Maas Bachmeier, the woman who beck courtroom shot dead the used of murdering her daughter. would suggest that there is not other material in Germany woruming into films. The only ques-one of which has the least taste.

roducer of one, Dieter Schidor, He said he spent one-and-a-half years in "this enormous and eerie maze of "One film is intellectually tastefacts and emotions, trying to find some other is just tasteless."

directors are closely linked with g though in different ways: Hark whose film Keine Zeit für Tränen fine For Tears) will be made in ug, is a law graduate. · ·

what people withard Driest, whose Annas Mutter is Mother) will be shot in Munich,

People in various European Callaw student and subsequent are portrayed in the lang of a subsequent ideologies locked in conflict. Scholad bars.

He also made a name for his dist's Marlanne Bachmeier will be literary editor, poetry publisher at by Germany's newest star, Guter of travel books. He water Landgrebe who made a name for it whole grane of name of the Die Cambierte France.

Marie Colbin. He had at one point He dealt with the Wittschills with the idea of having Marianno

"That will be an important aspect of She told me: 'I'd ramy film. And then there's the intellecther you did it than tual plane: the ineptitude of the judicisomeone else!." He ary that goes on wrecking an already says he was fascinated by Bachmeier from the moment he saw her picture on. the cover of Stern magazine: "Those He often visited Marianne Bachmeier eyes! Like the eyes prison, and he followed the trial of an injured shethroughout. One of the coveted chairs in wolf." He says he the first spectators' row was permanently kept available to him. This way, he own story in the magot to know her milieu and her friends.

ness to pay tribute to this woman. But at island. I asked her if the same time you realise that you can't she wanted me to found much of his terial reporter Heiko



Director Driest and actress Gudrun Landgrebe.

Directors accuse media multis of 'perverting communication'

Udustry by multinational media groups is perverting communication, al-

This domination had led to standardisation of films and banality in the languige used. The result would eventually be cultural, ideological, economic and technological dependence by film ma-

In some countries, they said, the development of a national film culture was hampered by lumbering bureaucracies,

The meeting came about on the initiative of Pierre-Henri Deleau, the director

nual Cannes Film Festival. Portugal, the host country, generously funded the meeting and, during the congress, it was accepted as the 13th mem-

ber nation of Fera. The three-day Madeira event was attended by 160 directors from 47 coun-

They discussed commercial, artistic,

moral and legal aspects of the film. They also taked about the audio-vi-

sual media, the term one delegate said in a paper he wanted to replace the term

rage. What generally passes as the aurectors regard as a threat to their own work; and it was this threat that had prompted them to attend the meeting.

legates reaffirmed their demand for what they call a cinema of the authors instead of a uniform cinematic stew. programmes," faceless products and watered down to-productions brought about by the pursuit of profit rather than an idea.

national dishes - the Holstein cutlet, the French bouillabaisse and Italy's Parma ham." week a terrating of the left.

Taking a swipe at the multinationals. he said: "Nobody knows the name of McDonald's chef de cuisine."

. This authors' policy met with broad approval. It has become a central issue in the dispute over German film promotion, a dispute started by Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann.

The German delegates were delighted with the address by France's Culture Minister, Jack Lang, who had made a point of going to Madeira to speak.

Without actually naming Zimmermann, he said that France had long admired the German film promotion model. This made it the more regrettable now to see forces at work trying to dismantle this model.

Lang said that much of what was demanded in Madeira would soon be taken into account by French lawmakers.

This applied particularly to better. copyright provisions for directors. In many countries they now had no stake in the profits.

Nor were they paid for the use of their works in such new media as satellite and cable TV or video cassettes and discs.

What more could one want from such a congress than suggestions and demands as well as formulation aids for national lawmakers?

There were a wide variety of delegates: from East Bloc nations, from the Third World, and from America's dream factories.

Fleischmann said at the end of the neeting: "The audio-vidual media have become so important that we as filmmakers, can no longer shirk the question

"We must put our professional image n question time and again if we are not ourselves to be put in question."

The meeting decided to establish an international documentation centre as a

Will all that the centre will one day be able to document be the end of the film

culture as we know it today? It took more than 80 years for the film-makers of the world to get logether in a meeting.

Considering the rapid developement of the new media, it was held in the nick: Bodo Frundt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 16 November 1983)

Row at writers' association comes to head

Rölner Stadt Anzeiger

pernt Engelmann and the other six B members of the national executive committee of the German Writers' Association have resigned after serious disputes that have shaken the organisation.

Munich novelist and writer Engelmann and his fellow-committeemen resigned after a meeting in Stuttgart. They will remain in office in a caretaker capacity until fresh elections are held next

The association is affiliated to IC Druck und Papier, the printing and claims to have resigned to forestall a split in the association's ranks.

Their purpose in resigning was also to ensure a fresh start in trade union activity among members of the writing pro-

All seven, Engelmann, Gerd E. Hoffmann, Jürgen Lodemann, Irmela Brender, Angelika Mechtel, Svende Merian and Karihans Frank, denied the allegations made against them.

They strongly objected to the defamation to which Herr Engelmann in particular had been subjected.

This was a reference to increasing criticism levelled at Engelmann, who was re-elected unopposed last spring as chairmen of the association.

Fifty writers, including many wellknown authors such as Gunter Grass, recently wrote to Engelmann reinforcing criticism and pressure on him to resign.

The latest move of his that prompted criticism was his public appeal to this year's German Booksellers' Association peace prize-winner, Manès Sperbar, to return the award.

Engelmann later said he had merely referred to Sperber having accepted the

The 50 letter-writers also took exception to an expression used by Engelmann in a letter to General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader.

Grass and the others felt the Writers' Association executive had in writing their letter called on the Polish authorities to set up a writers' association consisting of Quislings.

Engelmann said the letter, described Grass as unacceptable, had been written at the end of August jointly with the German PEN Centre and couldn't be interpreted to mean what Grass im-

In a letter to Grass Engelmann refuted allegations that were, he said, scandalous and ruinous for a writer and said he would be extremely relieved to relinquish his position as Writers' Association chairman.

Yet Grass, he hinted, was not prepared to take on the job, preferring to concentrate on his own manuscripts.

Peter Henkel (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 November 1983)

The man in eye of the storm



Bert Engelmann ... writing on the wall?

storm brewing in the German Writers' Association, Bernt Engelmann, was elected chairman in 1977 in Dortmund

and re-elected unopposed last spring. He was born in Berlin on 20 January 1921, is a member of the Social Democratic Party and is a left-winger in the writers' association...

He saw active service in the Second World War, was invalided out and began to study languages and sociology in In 1944 he was convicted of active re-

sistance to the Nazi regime and sent to concentration camp. His experience of a brutal and unjust system of government in his youth will

life us a writer, he reacted so he social injustice and violence, from the right.

his sense of commitment has no ly been too outspoken. He worked for several years nulist, including a spell with le

gel, before working full-time #1

cessful books, some documents by private financiers while half-fact, half-fiction. All has an effort will largely be financed with unsatisfactory states of the public sector promotion funds, the capitalist economic wonder by are racing each other and are post-war West Germany.

His best-known books in the best-known

He is said to have had over the body I'm making the film? If Volker lon copies of his books sold. Body The taught me my trade. The disclosures he made paid been asked the same question, he of the German.) lion copies of his books sold

bound to lead to objections As chairman of the Writer

It may also account for the last

He has written many extens DM3m for Driest's film is to be cessful books, some documents by private financiers while

You Up There, Us Down Helical to release 150 copies of his totle of a book co-authored with Redarch (distributors: Jugendfilm).

Wullraff. (All titles are literal property elated Roberty of the Comment ons in his Hamburg office.

d have answered: 'Ask my an-

added: "The first impulse to deal As chairman of the whom the story came when I became the vation he presided over such mark the story came when I became the vations as the social security of a baby girl, it was a heady afsion fund for writers and size that a woman has shot her social leading right and lead the press that a woman has shot her the story came when I became the folia baby girl, It was a heady af-I murderer in a courtroom.

has is an instant emotional willing-

and actress Marie always respected (Photo: Jess Waechier) this woman - and she knows it." Bohm denies that he had

told his distributors that he thought that

she should perhaps play herself. staff of Filmverlag der Autoren: "In a phone call, he asked me: 'What do you' think about having her play herself? I think she would do it.' I told him 'I think nothing of it. Sure, it would be spectacular; but she's got no idea about film-making ."

Burkhard Driest at one point also toyed with the idea of putting her in front of the camera or at least having her take part in the making of the film.

down his offer to meet for a talk. He says: "She told me she was totally uninterested in any publicity and that she would like best to live on a desert is-

supporting the project as much as she

can is another mutter." He does not believe that Bachmeier will be psychologically overlonded by collaborating in a film on her life. "I discussed the matter with expert psychologists, who were professionally thoroughly familiar with · Marianne. They welcomed my

The fact that slic is

plans, saying that this could help her muster the matter emotionally. "In no phase have I.a. bad ling of apprehen-

meier play herself. "No ... I really wonder where such rumours come But Bachmeier herself mentioned in a TV magazine programme the possibility of a film debut. And Bohm repeatedly

But in a long and friendly telephone conversation with Driest she turned

ege leading directors.

kers on the multis.

The directors issued the charges following the first world congress of film directors in the Portuguese island of

censorship or intimidation. The congress was orchestrated by Peter Fleischmann, president of Fera, the European film directors' association.

of the Week of Film Directors at the an-

contemplated having Marianne Bach-

This triggered a minor storm of outdi-visual media is the very thing most di-

In their closing communique, the de-They opposed the so-called "balance of

Fleischmann:"Our strength rests with





Garbage incineration and smoke gas purification were discussed by about 350 experts from 11 countries. Other facts that emerged were:

Twenty-nine million tons is household garbage, which means that every man, woman and child in the country junks about half a ton of trash a year. And the ligure is on the increase.

About 30 per cent of household garbage is disposed of in the 43 West German garbage incinerators. The first facility of this kind was built in Hamburg in

Nowadays most garbage incinerators do more than reduce the volume of domestic waste; they also generate electric power or provide piped heat-

A tonne of domestic waste will supply one and a half megawatts of piped heating. But garbage incineration imposes a heavy burden on the environment,

First, the remaining waste still has to be dumped or disposed of. Second, garbage contains much more problematic substances than are found in coal or oil.

On incineration they are either sent directly or indirectly as compounds. They include heavy metals, hydrocarbons and chlorine and fluorine products.

The Berlin conference looked into ways or purifying what is sent up the incinerator chimney stack, given that since 1974 newly-built garbage incinerators have had to comply with strict limits for chorine and fluorine compounds in the smoke they release into the atmosphere.

Smoke purification devices are now planned, under construction or already in operation at roughly 75 per cent of West German garbage incinerators, the conference organiser said.

He was Professor Thome-Kozmiensky of the department of technical environmental protection at the Technical University, West Berlin.

He said it was thus high time to compare the various purification processes and analyse their respective weak

Smoke gas purification is not the be-all and end-all it is sometimes made out to be. The problems that have arisen in connection with the various processes include their degree of efficiency, chemicals requirement and corrosion and the liquid and solid residue they leave

Take the residue problem. In the wet wash process, which has so far predominated in practice, chlorine and fluorine compounds and, to a certain extent. sulphur dioxide are literally washed out of the smoke with water.

The washing water is extremely acid and thus needs to be neutralised using calcium hydroxide: The sludge is then separated from the water in a basin where it is given time to settle

Yet the waste water remains strongly salinated and in many cases cannot be' fed to a purification plant, let alone pumped into a river.

This effluent then had to be evaporated, Dr Fichtel of the Bavarian Environmental Protection Agency told the conference.

That left chloride, calcium and a little sulphate, all of which had to be protected from rainfall, or else they would dissolve in water again.

The affluent also contained a range of heavy metals, of which mercury was parlicularly problematic

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THE ENVIRONMENT

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stance, the mercury count in the effluent regularly exceeded the limit beyond which water could not be pumped into the local-authority sewage grid.

So experiments had been undertaken with a chemical to make the mercury precipitate. About three kilograms of mercury a day had been extracted from the effluent in this way.

The sludge resulting from the washing process had a very high metal count. The better the process worked, the more heavy metal was separated.

But dried sludge could, unlike effluent, be stored as a rule on a domestic garbage dump.

Dr Schmidt-Tegge of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency in West Berlin said care must be taken to prevent the transfer of toxins from the air to the water cycle in future.

That would mean incinerator chimney smoke had to be dry-cleaned, a process of which experience has also been gain-

Smoke fumes at the Düsseldorf incinerator are cleaned by a technique described as semi-dry.

"The process is a mixture of the wet washing and the dry-cleaning techniques that largely avoids the drawbacks of each," said Dr marnet of Düsseldorf.

A reagent is sprayed into the hot smoke, where it forms compounds with the acid components, such as hydroch-

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loride, hydrofluoride, sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide.

The humidity evaporates in the heat, the dry neutral salts are filtered out together with the dust in the smoke. No affluent is left over.

In wet washing the smoke is chilled to below its point of condensation. In the Düsseldorf process it isn't, so there are no problems with corrosion.

In Düsseldorf the neutral salts are being stored on a garbage tip for the time being. But they might well be used, or so it is felt, in roadbuilding, for noiseabatement embankments and the like.

That would be in keeping with a further demand made by Dr Schmidt-Tegge, who wanted to see more attention paid to the reuse of residue reclaimed from the smoke.

The fluidised bed drier is totally dry in its manner of operation. The smoke is passed through a calcium hydroxide powder at high pressure. Toxin particles settle on the calcium hydroxide.

This technique has been found most satisfactory at Schwandorf garbage-fired power station, although the residue has to be stored on a special dump because of its high content of easily soluble sub-

It amounted to between 50kg and 70kg per tonne of garbage, said Herr Keller-Reinspach of Saarberg-Hölter-Lurgi GmbH.

Special storage is fairly MEDICINE which is why ways of solidies

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• Inhalation allergy that can lead to asthma can be caused by mushroom spores and pollen, household dust, wool and even the flakes on the spouse's skin. Skin allergies are put down to cosmetics, furs, flowers, metals, detergents and, in some cases, Christmas trees.

But it is still unknown why some people react to contact with an antigen by forming masses of antibodies while others are spared.

It takes a great deal of medical sleuthing to isolate relevant antigens. In fact, t takes exhaustive tests to determine if a suspected allergy actually exists.

The patient is injected with heavily diluted allergen extracts. The idea is to bring about an AAR conflict under controlled conditions and restrict it to a limited area.

The process can be risky. In some people, one-millionth of a gram of antigen is enough to cause a life-threatening unaphylactic shock. Many general practitioners are therefore hesitant to make the tests.

Once the allergen has been pinpointed comes the even more difficult task of devising a therapy. Telling a patient that he is allergic to

eggs is useless because the substances found in them also exist in bread, sweets and even in Campari.

This makes it even more difficult to climinate the culprit antigen.

People who are allergic to air pollution or pollen are often forced to change their occupation or move to another place.

A new approach called "specific desensitivation" consists in administering small doses of the patient's antigen. The treatment can extend over weeks

or months or, indeed, years. But it has proved successful in 50 per cent of cases. Nobody knows why. Peter Jentsch

Food contamination reports are exaggerated, dietists say Karlsruhe said the World Health Orga-

Quality control of food in Germany has improved greatly in recent years, a meeting of German food experts has been told.

Consumers had been unnecessarily alarmed by reports of harmful substances in food. There were very few cases where contaminants exceeded prescribed limits. .

The meeting, of the Frankfurt-based dietary society, dealt with contamination of food by heavy metals, nitrates, insecticides and agricultural drugs.

Professor Wolfgang Gedek of the Bavarian Veterinary Authority said that the use of antibiotics, hormones and drugs in livestock farming showed no indication of health hazards to the consumer.

He justified the use of these growth promoting substances. They were essential if the animals were to gain weight rapidly and make better use of their feed. "Animal farming on today's scale would be impossible without these

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He also suggests the use of natural tokers would be satisfied with fewer of baccos in cigarettes because the tonsted variety is inhaled more deeply. It would be relatively easy for the Bonn Health Ministry to pass the necessonous substances should be reduced. (Der Tagesspiegel, 18 November 1983) He also suggested the use of natural tobaccos instead of toasted because the

"On the contrary: The nicotine con-

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Cadmium intake through cigarette:

Smokers' bodies contained three times

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Professor Gerhard Eisenbrand,

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Compared with this, the nitrosamines

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(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 21 November 1983)

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School stress takes a toll of pupils

chool ofter triggers psychosomatic Dillness in children, says an article in the medical journal Arztliche Praxis.

The head of the psychosomatric department of Münster University's chiliren's clinic, Professor Ingeborg Jochmus, writes that more children are being eferred to psychiatrists.

Studies made in Heidelberg and Tuoingen showed that in 1960 only one child in 12 had to be referred to a child psychiatrist, because of problems at school. The figure in 1969 was one in five and in 1976 one in three.

Medical statistics show an increase in Professor Jochmus: "In addition to cancer despite the falling tar and nicotheir school problems, these children tine content of cigarettes and despite the suffered from insomnia, nightmares, fact that the link between smoking and bed-wetting, muscle twitching, involuntary reflex movements, stuttering, early Professor Schmidt has compared the morning nausea and other digestive tract data of 792 bronchial cancer patients

She blames school stress on several factors: "They are only partly due to our having developed into a performanceoriented society and the youngsters' uncertain future. The problems are frequently due to the children's own poor psychological development and lack of talent. Sometimes these shortcomings are of a partial nature like dyslexia, poor arithmetic and retarded speech.

Fear played a major role in psychosomatic disorders caused by school. An example: a child knows that it is weak in spelling. If it knows that it will have to take dictation at school the next day, worry leads to insomnia. This is often followed by biliousness and vomiting before leaving home.

The child arrives at school frightened and without having slept properly. The sugar level in the blood would go down markedly. Failure in the test was the reto the College of the College

Professor Jochmus: "Most children are afraid that coming home with poor marks will distress their parents. Fear of: failure is heightened by the parents' high expectations. The insomnia and the psyschool are thus intensified.

The disappointed parents imposed restrictions. This led to more problems.

She suggests that new insights into; psychological diagnosis should provide the basis of a therapy. In the case she cited, the first thing to do would be to find out whether the child suffered from dyslexla or whether the underlying cause, was an inability to concentrate,

Pills could only help as a support for educational and psychotherapeutic measures. In some cases, transfer to another school to ease the pressure on the child even more could help. &

(Bremer Nachrichten, 19 November 1983)

Purification of sewage 'can be profitable'

This apithet could arguably be said to fit the findings of a conference on biological sewage purification held in Kre-

It may even be said to have applied in a twofold sense. Technical and micropiological improvements are making biological purification more effective and odourless, for one.

For another, biological purification can not only recoup costs but even make a profit, or so the VDI, or German Engineers' Association, which organised the gathering, claims.

Effluent purification is usually a two-stage process, the first being a mechanical stage at which some impurities are separated as sediment and sludge.

In the second, biological stage, microorganisms are set to work to eat up the waste. They are usually aerobic bacteria that need an ample supply of oxygen for reproduction and for processing organic impurities (i.e. oxydising them into car-

In many purification plants the oxygen is merely available on the surface of the water in the basins, so basins have to

be wide and shallow. Bio-reactors, which are space- and energy-saving, are slimline towers in which air, including oxygen, is passed not just over the surface but throughout

Air is fed to the bed of the reactor and spread by nozzles in the form of tiny bubbles that slowly rise to the surface, releasing oxygen as they go. The oxygen in the air is put to better

use in tall basins that in the conventio-

nal squat variety because the bubbles

are in the water for longer and give off more of their oxygen.

Bio-reactors are already in operation in several German cities. They carry out biological sewage purification in a way that saves space and elminates smell and

For industrial effluent the bacteria count needs to be increased and the biochemical activity boosted. Heinz Brauer and associates at the Technical University, West Berlin, have devised an elevat-

ing jet reactor for this purpose. The elevation is provided by punched discs arranged above each other in a cylinder and powered hydraulically. Eddies form at the holes.

This ensures that the bacteria tend to clog less and to expose a larger surface area to the effluent. It also ensures that ine air bubbles are

constantly renewed, guaranteeing the best conceivable oxygen supply to the The elevating jet reactor can purify in

between 15 and 30 minutes even extremely dirty effluent. It is a small but high-powered purification unit that can decentralise the process, making it possible to treat eff-

luent where it occurs. A further advantage of decentralisation, according to Herr Cremer of the VDI in Düsseldorf, was that bacteria could be bred specially to deal with the specific category of effluent.

That shows in a particularly striking manner what close cooperation between

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Garbage incineration and smoke gas purification were discussed by about 350 experts from 11 countries. Other facts that emerged were:

Twenty-nine million tons is household garbage, which means that every man, woman and child in the country junks about half a ton of trash a year. And the figure is on the increase.

About 30 per cent of household garbage is disposed of in the 43 West German garbage incinerators. The first facility of this kind was built in Hamburg in

Nowadays most garbage incinerators do more than reduce the volume of domestic waste; they also generate electric power or provide piped heat-

A tonne of domestic waste will supply one and a half megawatts of piped heating. But garbage incineration imposes a heavy burden on the environment.

First, the remaining waste still has to be dumped or disposed of. Second, garbage contains much more problematic substances than are found in coal or oil.

On incineration they are either sent directly or indirectly as compounds. They include heavy metals, hydrocarbons and chlorine and fluorine pro-

The Berlin conference looked into ways or purifying what is sent up the incinerator chimney stack, given that since 1974 newly-built garbage incinerators have had to comply with strict limits for chorine and fluorine compounds in the smoke they release into the atmosphere.

Smoke purification devices are now planned, under construction or already in operation at roughly 75 per cent of West German garbage incinerators, the conference organiser said.

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Why cigarettes should have more nicotine, not less

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Professor Ferdinand Schmidt writes in Medical Tribune that low-nicotine cigarettes only make the smoker smoke more to get the desired level of nicotine.

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Tar, carbon monoxide and other poisonous substances should be reduced. he wrote, but not nicotine.

He also suggested the use of natural tobaccos instead of toasted because the latter tended to be inhaled more deeply. Professor Schmidt, head of Heidel-

berg University's tumour research detment, accuses the tobacco industry of just being clever in inventing cigarettes with low levels of damaging ingredients. It was a dangerous invention.

The number of smokers had been dropping since 1960 in industrialised countries, but cigarette sales had been rising steeply.

Fewer people were smoking more. Sales of low nicotine filter brands were

Professor Schmidt: "Reducing nicotine below a certain level has caused a reaction in smokers. They depend on a certain intake of nicotine. When they don't get it due to the filter or light tobaccos, they compensate by smoking more and inhaling more deeply."

Medical statistics show an increase in cancer despite the falling tar and nicotine content of cigarettes and despite the fact that the link between smoking and cancer is beyond dispute.

Professor Schmidt has compared the data of 792 bronchial cancer patients (97.3 per cent of them smokers).

The average age of death for smokers of filter cigarettes was lower than for those who smoked non-filtered brands.

Filters were also useless as a protection against stomach and duodenal cancer and ulcers, cancer of the mouth and other types of tumour.

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Food contamination reports are exaggerated, dietists say

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Karlsruhe said the World Health Organisation had found that the limits set by the German authorities for lead and mercury were undercut by 70 per cent. The figure for cadmium was 50 per cent. There was no reason for concern. The

public had barely taken note of the improvements since 1976.

Then, the maximum tolerance levels for lead were exceeded by ten per cent. . . most 100 per cent of the permissible level, and mercury 60 per cent. - in the

Cadmium intake through cigarette: smoking was more dangerous. Smokers' bodies contained three times

the amount of non-smokers': Professor Gerhard Eisenbrand, of Kaiserslautern University, said that people smoking an average of 20 cigarettes a day absorbed 30 times the

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amount of carcinogenic nitrosamines

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 21 November 1983)

"On the contrary: The nicotine content should be increased to enable the smoker to meet his personal nicotine needs with fewer cigarettes. This would at least reduce the intake of other harmful substances," he says.

He also suggests the use of natural tobaccos in cigarettes because the toasted variety is inhaled more deeply.

It would be relatively easy for the Bonn Health Ministry to pass the neces-

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 November 1983)

School stress takes a toll of pupils

chool ofter triggers psychosomatic Dillness in children, says an article in the medical journal Arztliche Praxis.

The head of the psychosomatric department of Münster University's children's clinic, Professor Ingeborg Jochmus, writes that more children are being referred to psychiatrists.

Studies made in Heidelberg and Tubingen showed that in 1960 only one child in 12 had to be referred to a child psychiatrist because of problems at school. The figure in 1969 was one in five and in 1976 one in three.

Professor Jochmus: "In addition to their school problems, these children suffered from insomnia, nightmares, bed-wetting, muscle twitching, involuntary reflex movements, stuttering, early morning nausea and other digestive tract

She blames school stress: on several factors: "They are only partly due to our having developed into a performanceoriented society and the youngsters' uncertain future. The problems are frequently due to the children's own poor psychological development and lack of talent. Sometimes these shortcomings are of a partial nature like dyslexia, poor arithmetic and retarded speech.

Fear played a major role in psychosomatic disorders caused by school. An example: a child knows that it is weak in spelling. If it knows that it will have to take dictation at school the next day, worry leads to insomnia. This is often followed by biliousness and vomiting before leaving home.

The child arrives at school frightened and without having slept properly. The sugar level in the blood would go down markedly. Failure in the test was the result. The graduate of the com-

Professor Jochmus: "Most children: are afraid that coming home with poor marks will distress their parents. Fear of failure is heightened by the parents' high, expectations. The insomnia and the psyschool are thus intensified.

The disappointed parents imposed restrictions. This led to more problems.

She suggests that new insights into: psychological diagnosis should provide the basis of a therapy. In the case she cited, the first thing to do would be to find; out whether the child suffered from dyslexia or whether the underlying cause was an inability to concentrate;

Pills could only help as a support for educational and psychotherapeutic measures. In some cases, transfer to another school to ease the pressure on the child even more could help.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 19 November 1983)

sewage 'can

This epithet could arguably be said to fit the findings of a conference on biological sewage purification held in Kre-

It may even be said to have applied in a twofold sense. Technical and microbiological improvements are making biological purification more effective and odourless, for one.

For another, biological purification can not only recoup costs but even make a profit, or so the VDI, or German Engineers' Association, which organised

the gathering, claims. Effluent purification is usually a two-stage process, the first being a mechanical stage at which some impurities are separated as sediment and sludge.

In the second, biological stage, microorganisms are set to work to eat up the waste. They are usually aerobic bacteria that need an ample supply of oxygen for reproduction and for processing organic impurities (i.e. oxydising them into car-

In many purification plants the oxygen is merely available on the surface of the water in the basins, so basins have to be wide and shallow

Bio-reactors, which are space- and energy-saving, are slimline towers in which air, including oxygen, is passed not just over the surface but throughout

Air is fed to the bed of the reactor and spread by nozzles in the form of tiny bubbles that slowly rise to the surface, releasing oxygen as they go. The oxygen in the air is put to better

use in tall basins that in the conventio-

nal squat variety because the bubbles

Purification of be profitable'

are in the water for longer and give off more of their oxygen.

Bio-reactors are already in operation in several German cities. They carry out biological sewage purification in a way that saves space and elminates smell and

For industrial effluent the bacteria count needs to be increased and the biochemical activity boosted. Heinz Brauer and associates at the Technical University, West Berlin, have devised an elevat-

ing jet reactor for this purpose. The elevation is provided by punched discs arranged above each other in a cylinder and powered bydraulically. Eddies form at the holes.

This ensures that the bacteria tend to clog less and to expose a larger surface area to the effluent. It also ensures that the ne air bubbles are

constantly renewed, guaranteeing the best conceivable oxygen supply to the The elevating jet reactor can purify in between 15 and 30 minutes even ex-

tremely dirty effluent. It is a small but high-powered purification unit that can decentralise the process, making it possible to treat effluent where it occurs.

A further advantage of decentralisation, according to Herr Cremer of the VDI in Düsseldorf, was that bacteria could be bred specially to deal with the specific category of effluent. That shows in a particularly striking

manner what close cooperation between

of sewage sludge as a by-product New processes were presented

needed for biological effluentes

the zinc in garbage.

ber suggested.

oxygen for their metabolism).

Herr Sahm of Julich nuclear state reaction is called an antigen, centre said anaerobic sewag to substances formed within the tion would probably be said using the process of sensitisation many kinds of effluent that the said antibodies. in composition. He felt the anaerobic proces

much less energy than acrobite

If the biogas output were take

count the entire cost of anxion ment could be covered. What was more, the cost disposal could be cut. So though even in the short tem ests of environmental protection dustry may come closer together

Gebhardt gave him to read:

He indignantly rejects the

of speculation: "What's the

supposed to mean in this con

hurts, the same rage."

It was regrettable that more and more children were growing up without brothers and sisters. The average German family now had only 1.5 children:

One-child families are also becoming prevalent among the members of parliament. In the Adenauer era there were many MPs with large families. Not now. Right now only three MPs have none

Today, 57 per cent of German families have only one child. Growing up without brothers and sisters, once regarded as a curse, is now common.

The only child was once seen as being spoiled and selfish. And the moment it behaved differently from other children, people would say: "What can you expect? It's an only child."

"It is now known that the child is not the problem case it was once made out to be," says Bonn psychology Professor Ursula Lehr.

But prejudices towards the one-child family are still deep-rooted.

America started re-thinking on this after the first astronauts went to the moon: It turned out that each was an only child. All were picked for their outstanding intelligence, daring and stamina.

Was it mere coincidence that all these astronauts grew up without brothers and sisters and therefore had parental love lavished on them? Psychologists - not only in the USA - began to look into this question.

Some time ago, the German Research Association commissioned two socioloMODERN LIVING

Al for brish The cinem RIME Changing attitudes towards the only child some

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

gists to study the lives of women who had carved out a career for themselves. They found that 70 per cent of these women — politicians, top civil servants. managers, entrepreneurs, architects, scientists and journalists — either grew up as only children or with brothers and sisters far apart in age.

"The fact that these women found themselves in a 'pioneer situation' from birth moulded their attitudes in later life," the two sociologists say.

The women they interviewed were not afraid to tackle something new. They were dynamic and did not shirk deci-

Psychologists say this self-confidence. the basis of success in business and society, is because of the added attention first-born children receive.

Both mother and father devote most of their affection to their first child, If this child remains the only one, it continues to receive this undivided affection until it reaches adulthood.

Psychologist Magda Neuerer says: "In this way, the only child is spared many a frustration."

In her book Elternlexikon (Parents' Encyclopedia) she explains why the only child usually copes with life rather well: its parents often both work and therefore do not have the time to fuss.

This makes the child substitute school friends for brothers and sisters.

Parents, too, have changed in the past

years: fathers are no longer as authoritarian as they used to be, and mothers have increasingly assumed the role of a friend. There is generally more of an atmosphere of friendship than a few de-

The only child is, however, in danger of being over-cosseted by its parents. Some mothers are too protective, which does not encourage initiative in the

It is important for the only child to experience life in a group, psychologists say. Even as a six-month-old, it should spend a few hours a week playing with other children of the same age to learn social attitudes. "In addition, only children need a challenge," says Magda

It is wrong for parents to smooth all difficulties for them. Children who receive too much attention in the family will later demand the same attention from society. They want to continue being the focal point.

Psychologists are pretty much agreed that in most cases the only child's intellectual developement is splendid in a normal family.

It is imaginative, knows how to express itself, and its arguments are clever. It is usually highly motivated, though it frequently has problems within a group because it has not learned to adjust.

But psychologists warn against overemphasising this because children from large families also tend to grow up with

Studies show that many of those children from big families are not particularly successful at school and in their working lives. They lack motivation and are often not capable of expressing themselves.

The larger the family, the greater the likelihood of an authoritarian upbringing with many "don'ts." This leads to a certain rivalry among children, leading to unresolved frustrations.

Such an atmosphere makes it difficult to develop positive sentiments towards

from him."

at the same time."

friendly smile.

Young people's reactions to both an authoritarian and an over-protective upbringing are similar. In both cases they increasingly seek refuge among others of the same age, whose influence becomes dominant.

"The Germans are headed towards becoming a society of only children," says Frankfurt sociologist Dr Almut

This trend would become more pronounced, and in the year 2000 more than 20 per cent of the population would live in one-person households,

No matter how much the family affairs minister deplores this, all indicators show that birth rates will decline still further.

Though this is the time when those born in the high birth rate years will found families, the subsequent trend will be downward again, experts say.

Predicts Almut Steger says some 40 per cent of women capable of child bearing will remain childless around the year 2000. The trend towards one-child families will increase as early as next decade.

Sigrid Latke-Johring (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 November 1983)

Gontinued from paper Hamburg police clamp down as gangs tighten their grip

actions are not governed by a panised crime is a growing probon financial success because has forced the police and the law prove wrong."

But why do the Bachard Driest: "Originally I wanted another film. But all promote rejected it out of hand Note prepared to give a penny...! make a film without a mark as a film without a film of the strip of the same of the strip clubs and clip joints.

Bohm has not one but the same they are no longer robbed or sector sponsors: the Film Prome is pay inflated bills at pistol-point stitute, the Hamburg Business it organised crime is growing. A allotted on the basis of ticks a sea ago there were said to be signs the previous film made by his term of the sument feature.

tion, television is in on the la manent feature. post of Hamburg is a particularly

Driest's application for fine to breeding-ground for theft and recently turned down by the less stoken property, for blackmail Film Promotion Centre with willy "protection money"), prosti-ment.

His film will be backed by a sming, illegal immigration and tion guarantee, involvemently by the illegal labour agencies.

Atze Brauner and private to the lake variety), bribery, slave-trad-blevery conceivable breach of the law.

One of the co-producer, by subset crime, the Senate recently the copyright for the series And the dy council, has taken on new ter, is the publishing house on specially conspiracy and divi-Jahr (but not Stern which is stablebour.

ing brutality was apparent, dady in the use of firearms, and Long before shooting of the films started. Driest telephone

telling him that he would come the problems surrounding the paying swentshop rates to forof little Annu. Bachmeier, he stand of 60, including police,

He elaborates: "I rather being and social security deductions, that we should both be making a law you can earn a clear A000 a day by hiring out 100 men. tishorlies all over Germany are Driest would like Bohm in the down on these latter-day version so that he can see it is adden. Last spring 25 special is my own work. I find this interest addings squads were set up in value of the country.

We started together and I wish to the country.

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We started together and I wish to the country.

The producer of Driest's line to the producer of Driest's line been put on to this work at film to be released first will mail about exchanges: Handver, Linemoney. The two films could be to the work at the success. There'll be quite the price of the success. There'll be quite the price of the wind up building contraction and film any further, it whose sites much of the illegal Fassbinder's films did.

[Die Zeit, 1] Order the life and agencies is that recently

not just in dealing with victims. Shootouts between gangs are increasingly fre-

Gangs have grown increasingly barefaced from year to year, staking their claims to various areas of St Pauli in particular and defending their territory by force of arms. The police definitely left them to fight

it out among themselves for too long. This was due less to lack of enthusiasm on the part of officers on the spot than to poor leadership (if any) of the force.

The Hamburg police were in the throes of a crisis that immobilised them where fighting crime was concerned.

Former police chief Gunther Redding was not up to the job. Shortly before he retired thieves even stole jewellery from his home.

Less senior officers were suspected of making common cause with the underworld or of failing to avoid in time the impression that they were doing so.

Officers themselves fell foul of the law, being tried and convicted of offences ranging from dealing in stolen goods to trading in narcotics.

The Senate, or municipal authority, realised something had to be done. A special commission was set up to look into allegations.

It consisted of representatives of the police and the public prosecutor's office. They spent 18 months checking 900 allegations against nearly 300 people, including 99 public officials.

A number of police officers were taken to court, and the Hamburg police

abolished. A special department set up by Home Affairs Alfons Pawelczyk has now set its sights on organised crime. It consists of 45 hand-pickedofficers

and clerical staff. They have the latest

> der-cover agents. district Their instructions also allow them leeway in other respects.

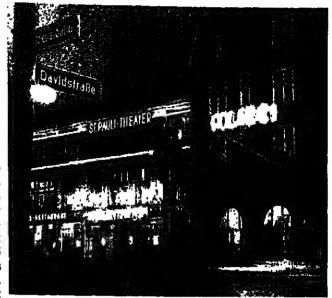
Several spectacular large-scale raids by CID squads, some in conjunction with the inland revenue's flying squad, have notched up initial successes.

After long, hard work Wilfried Schulz, a self-styled restaurateur and businessman, boxing promoter and longstanding uncrowned king of the St Pauli underworkd, was put behind bars.

He had often been taken into custody, but seldom for long. The police never had enough evidence to keep him be-

Schulz, 55, has now been "inside" for over a year and will be standing trial on charges of encouraging prostitution, being an accessary to perjury, helping others to commit forgery and being associated with bribery and corruption.

Wilfried Schulz and his associates are. due to stand trial. So are a group of



equipment and are Red (and other) light at night, the gangster's delight. Hamentitled to use un. burg's Davidswache police station in the notorious St Pauli

pimps known by the initials GmbH and Hamburg's Hell's Angels (who have even been banned by the Bonn Interior

So three large-scale trials are in the pipeline. A special unit of the public prosecutor's office has been set up to handle cases brought to light by the police special department.

Two new chambers at the county court have been set up to ensure that the accused are not released before their cases come up (as has happened in the past) because legal deadlines couldn't be

In the heart of St Pauli, alongside the clip joints on Grosse Freiheit, there is a Catholic church, St Joseph's. It has a sign on the gate saying: "There is nothing Jesus can't handle.

Senator Pawelczyk hopes he will be able to say the same of his police.

Uwe Bahnsen (Die Welt, 14 November 1983)

Sweatshop job agencies cash in on cheap foreign labour

legislation has stepped up collaboration between government departments.

The health insurance, labour exchange, aliens' police, police, public prosecutor's office, inland revenue and factory inspectors used to work uncoordinatedly.

Now they have scrapped red tape and readily share information and help each other out.

Yet Manfred Ochsmann in Hanover says what he and his colleagues have uncovered is merely the tip of an ice-

The report he and other regional labour exchanges have compiled for the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg says that officials on the spot are inu dated with incriminating material.

Since last April over 1,000 breaches of the regulations governing private leasing of labour have come to light.

In Germany as a whole there are an estimated 200,000 illegal construction workers, which is a scandal in view of the 130,000 building workers registered as unemployed.

in practice, as seen from Emden, agencies working from Holland set up companies in Germany, using figureheads as managers.

These companies often employ only a single worker officially and aboveboard, His tax and social security contributions are paid to the right authori-

ties, so the companies are issued with certificates of good conduct.

This is the sort of paperwork they need to be able to go into business as sub-contractors to leading construction

Contracts are drawn up and illegal labourers then employed on building sites. Often the contracts are a mere excuse for what both sides know is going on. If the swindle comes to light the wor-

kers simply disappear, and with them the company that supplied them. What do such activities cost the tex-

payer? The trades union confederation says the unpaid tax amounts to maybe DM 10bn a year and the unpaid health and social security contribution to a f ther DM5bn.

These are anormous sums, and a body of expens conferring at the Bundeskriminalamt a few days ago said they were realistic estimates.

Where so much is at stake there is bound to be tough competition, and at least two Dutch groups, the Nijmegen Malis and the Brabant Syndicate, are known to be competing for the lucrative German market.

There was a recent dispute at Lingen nuclear power station, where one agent elbowed another out of a contract worth several hundred thousand deutschemarks.

Sub-contractor Gerardus Ouwens. from Nijmegen, who employed 60 illegal Dutch contract workers at the reactor site, has threatened to get his own back on his successor.

"It's going to cost him a good few thousand," he says.

Fear stalks the building sites, and Federal Border Patrol and labour exchange officers are no stranger to it. They are most reluctant to be photogra-

phed at work. They are worried the gangsters may try to get their own back on them, and not for nothing. One border patrolman has been shot at, another's car has been

But must the flying squad men be armed as a result? The Federal labour Office is seriously considering issuing its special officers with firearms.

Even if it does, they will still face a legal problem. People can be taken to court and prosecuted for a criminal offence if they as much as steal a bicycle.

Hilegal 100 agencies can merely be fift ed, whether for one offence or 100, and as Christof Burmeester of the building workers' union puts it:

"They and the companies that hire them can pay the fines out of their jacket pockets."

The fines are part of the way the operation is costed, and often enough the offenders are beyond the reach of the

"We have fined one offender. DM720,000," says Manfred Ochsmann in Hanover. "But he has got off scot-free because he lives in the Netherlands."

Klaus Wiendl rache Aligemeine, 19 November 1983)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency the break the agent of the of thunderstorms,

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find out whether the two proper law is cracking down on illegal clash. He says Bohm put him the sensing many of which a agencies many of which profi-

Driest: "I told him okay as tak, last month raised a Munich him to give me a ring if there and took away nearly 1,000 files. prosecutors, labour and revenue a change. I've heard nothing trompany, with representatives all the world, trades in industrial plant

Things have changed in the section and service activities.

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riendly smile.

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